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...DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... Temp. 17-3 (63-37). Tomorrow variable. ...day's temp. 17-7 (63-45). LONDON: Clear. ...15-7 (59-45). Tomorrow clear. Yesterday's ...14-7 (57-45). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Temp. 18-4 (64-39). NEW YORK: Cloudy. ...21-7 (70-45). Yesterday's temp. 21-10

...TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1 75
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Dra.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D

...ightist Advance ...nites Artillery ...uel in Lebanon

...RUT, April 15 (UPI).—Daylong artillery and mortar exchanges ...Moslem-Christian battle lines today crumbled the 13-day-old ... Lebanon's civil war, stalling progress toward a political set-

... fighting in the last 24 hours killed 74 persons and wounded ...ping the average death toll during the "cease-fire" at 50 a ...early 17,000 persons have died and 35,000 have been wounded ...war that began a year ago. Rightist Christian forces, backed by armored cars, cleared leftist gunmen from the Mount Lebanon town of Dahr al-Aachayer, 15 miles east of Beirut.

Their drive provoked forces in leftist-controlled areas to launch a heavy artillery and mortar barrage against Christian suburbs, which answered the fire.

Hospital Hit

About 14 120-mm mortar shells landed on the Barbir Hospital on the Moslem side of the truce line between Beirut's western Moslem sector and the Christian suburbs in the east. A hospital spokesman said the barrage caused only material damage and there were no casualties among the 200 patients and staff members.

Guerrilla sources said Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat would arrive in Damascus this evening to attempt to smooth relations between the Syrian regime and Lebanese leftists, who have strongly opposed the incursion of Syrian troops into Lebanon.

The Syrians, who had effectively blockaded some leftist strongholds, showed no sign of advancing yesterday from positions about three miles inside Lebanon, in eastern and northern areas of the country.

Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Christian rightists' Phalangist party, proposed that the Arab League play a part in national reconciliation between Lebanese factions and between the Lebanese and Palestinians.

Iraq, Libya Accused

The Phalangist party's radio accused Iraq and Libya of sending men and arms to fight on th side of the leftists.

It said the men and munitions were being sent by sea—by way of Cyprus—to the port of Sidon in south Lebanon.

The Lebanese leftists charged that the Syrian blockade was preventing foodstuffs from reaching Lebanon.

Leftist leader Kamal Jumblat said trucks bringing flour from Kuwait and Iraq had been stopped at the Syrian border and a ship which docked in the Syrian port of Latakia, with foodstuffs for Lebanon, was prevented from unloading.

Mr. Jumblat rejected Syrian

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



...ndrei Sakharov

...iet Police ...d to Beat ...harovs

By Peter Osnos

...OW, April 15 (WP).— ...urts sentenced two more ...s today while Nobel Peace ...nner Andrei Sakharov's ...med that he was beaten ... after trying unsuccess...gain admission to one of ...

...oscow. Andrei Tverdo..., a close friend of Mr. ...'s, received a term of five ...nternal exile for slander...Soviet state. With credit ...ime he has spent in jail ...trial, Mr. Tverdokhleye...have to serve only two ...re of that term, probably ...a.

Siberian city of Omsk, ...nationalist Mustafa Dje... sentenced to 2 1/2 years ...camp strict regime, also ...Soviet slander.

...at the Djemiliev trial ...Sakharov and his wife, ...or the second day, had ...ith police. Mrs. Sakha... telephone call to friends ...l that the couple along ...eral relatives and sup... of Mr. Djemiliev were ...a police station after a ...roke out over entry to ...room.

...ay, the Sakharovs were ...n to a police station ...y allegedly struck police ...on duty at the trial. ...harov told friends by ...oday: "Wednesday, we ...e police station for four ...oday it was for less but ...us." She offered no

...port on the incident yes...Tass, the Soviet news ...ccused Mr. Sakharov of ... policemen and of "an ...liganism," both of which ...mal offenses in Soviet ...t there was no indica... that the couple was ...harged.

...Tverdokhleyebov and ... trials were not related ... they reflect the Soviet ...'s continuing effort to ...sent through selective ...n of outspoken civil ...tivists, nationalists and ...eking permission to

...kharov went to Omsk ... publicity for the trial ...Djemiliev, whose cause, ...d Crimean Tatars, is ...wn in the West. Mr. ...s "crime" was orga... protests among the ...200,000 Tatars, but ...harged with and found ...anti-Soviet slander.

...rimean Tatars were ...xiled to Central Asia ... traditional homelands ...World War II because ...gedly had collaborated ...Nazis. Other ethnic ... exiled have since been ...ed but not the Tatars. ...erdokhleyebov, an en... is one of the founders ...kharov's Human Rights ... and later became ...of the Moscow chapter ...sty International, the ...ised human rights ...ass, in a report on the ...d that Mr. Tver... ...ov "systematically pro...pied and distributed ...he U.S.S.R. and abroad ... containing deliberate ...s about Soviet reality."



United Press International.

Officials presiding yesterday at the 30th congress of an illegal Spanish labor organization in Madrid.

Illegal Leftist Union Opens Congress in Spain

MADRID, April 15 (AP).—The first convention by an illegal union organization since the Spanish Civil War opened in Madrid today with a call for a democratic break with the present government.

Declaring "the failure of Fascism to defeat us," general secretary Nicolas Redondo led 500 delegates of the Socialist-line General Union of Workers (UGT) into four days of meetings with a strong denunciation of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Policemen patrolled outside a restaurant in a working-class section where the convention began.

Delegates shouted "UGT, UGT," and then stood for a minute of silence in memory of members killed in the 1936-39 war.

A UGT spokesman told newsmen that the organization did not accept a suggestion that the post-Franco government "permitted" the convention. He said the UGT believed that the government was "forced by reality" to let the meeting take place. About 75 foreign observers, mostly from Western Europe, attended the opening session.

The attacks on Gen. Franco and his 36 years of rule were believed to be the strongest made in public since his death in November.

Mr. Redondo told the UGT delegates, whose membership is strongest in the restive Basque region and the Asturias mining area, "Democratic organizations are with us. The new generation is fighting for the same rights we have—for the working class."

Praising the organization for "anti-Fascist resistance over the last 40 years," the head of the 25,000-member UGT said it had the support of the Socialist Workers' party.

"This congress is a conquest," he said. "We are leaping over the barriers of the present regime."

He called on the UGT to remain within an alliance of political forces opposing the government and calling for a break with the regime.

A government source said the regime would have no comment on the UGT convention. "The fact that it is taking place speaks for itself," he said.

21 in ETA Arrested

BILBAO, Spain, April 15 (AP).—Police here reported today that they had arrested 21 alleged members of the Basque separatist organization ETA in the last few days.

The detainees included five women, police said.

Among the detainees was a French national identified as Jacques Velasco Arteche, 17.

Two days ago the government reported from Madrid that it had arrested 97 persons in a roundup of ETA members.

The arrests precede a proposed—but government-banned—rally in Pamplona to celebrate the Basque national day.

U.S., Greece Initial Agreement Covering Bases

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The United States and Greece today initialed a new four-year military base agreement calling for a U.S. assistance pledge of $700 million to that country.

The agreement governs major U.S. air, naval and communications facilities in Greece and parallels an agreement initialed three weeks ago by the United States and Greece's rival, Turkey.

Congress may reject both pacts, observers said.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios concluded the agreement.

Greece had moved quickly to negotiate its own accord with the United States, mindful that without one, implementation of the $1-billion U.S. agreement with Turkey would mean a shift in the eastern Mediterranean power balance. The Turkish accord, signed March 26, also calls for reopening 28 U.S. bases.

If Congress approves both agreements, it would represent an important foreign policy victory for the Ford administration, which has been concerned about a weakening of U.S. security ties on NATO's eastern flank.

The Greek and Turkish agreements both call for multiyear aid authorizations, which have drawn a negative reaction so far in Congress.

If the accords are approved by Congress, the foreign affairs committees of both houses would not have an opportunity each year to review the advisability of authorizing the aid sums approved in the agreements.

Many diplomatic and congressional sources believe the multiyear authorization strategy will result in congressional rejection of the agreements.

Cyprus Stalemate

Another obstacle to congressional approval is the continuing stalemate between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus.

Congress, angered by Turkish policy on Cyprus, voted to impose an arms embargo against Turkey 14 months ago and this, in turn, led to Turkish denial of U.S. privileges at military installations in Turkey.

Congress has since backed away from the arms embargo and a $125-million Turkish aid package is expected to receive final approval shortly.

But the pro-Greek lobby in Congress remains strong and the consensus is that, unless there is progress toward a negotiated settlement on Cyprus, Congress will reject the $1-billion agreement with Turkey. Most experts believe this would also doom the agreement with Greece.

Turkey would receive $300 million more in U.S. aid than Greece because of the more extensive base facilities in Turkey.

Cambodia Gets Around At the UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 15 (UPI).—In a way, Cambodia is the fastest moving country in the United Nations.

Cambodia sat with the Cs. After the revolution, it moved to the Ks as the Khmer Republic, later known as Kampuchea. Then it switched back to the Cs again as Cambodia. This week, it notified Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that it wants to be listed as Democratic Kampuchea and given a seat among the Ds.

Is Détente Dead for South Africa?

By David Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, April 15 (WP).—Almost the same day that South African troops made their final exit from Angola last month, a photo of Interior Minister Connie Mulder shaking hands in Abidjan with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet Boigny appeared on the front pages of South African newspapers.

It hardly seemed by chance that the two events happened at the same time. Mr. Mulder's foray into West Africa was almost certainly a carefully staged performance to reassure South Africans that their government's policy of détente with black Africa had survived the humiliating ordeal of Angola.

For South Africa, whose doctrine of apartheid has earned it international disgrace, détente has become almost synonymous with survival. For it is generally recognized here now that if this white-ruled country does not gain acceptance in Africa, it will remain an "untouchable" in the world community and will eventually face a confrontation with its African neighbors and its own black majority population.

Alive or Dead?

For weeks now the message coming out of South African officialdom has been, "Détente is still alive and well." But events taking place all around South Africa these days seem to echo back a radically different message, "Détente is dead."

A militant leftist government has come to power in Angola, and the South African intervention there has resulted in the worst possible outcome from Pretoria's viewpoint: the first major involvement by the Soviet Union and Cuba in the affairs of southern Africa and a permanent Communist presence on the northwest border of South Africa's domain.

Negotiations for a peaceful settlement to the Rhodesian dispute have collapsed and a war that could easily embroil South Africa has begun.

At the same time a constitutional conference under way in South African-administered Namibia (South-West Africa) appears headed for stormy waters, with militant nationalists there now vastly strengthened by the presence of Cuban troops and Soviet arms in neighboring Angola.

Meanwhile, South Africa's black African partners in the search for a peaceful solution to the burning problems of southern Africa—nations like Zambia, Botswana and even Tanzania—are taking their distance and becoming increasingly militant. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who last August was willing to shake hands publicly with Prime Minister John Vorster, is now waving his fist at him.

As if these setbacks were not enough, the United Nations Security Council has just branded South Africa as the sole "aggressor" in Angola and even Western powers like the United States, involved on the same side in the civil war there, refused to cast a veto in South Africa's defense.

"If there is gain to be derived from South African involvement in Angola," said an editorial

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Incidents in Three Cities

French University Students March to Protest Reforms

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 15 (IHT).—University students in about 20 French cities marched through the streets today to protest government plans to de-emphasize liberal arts studies and channel more students into business programs.

In Paris, about 45,000 students, most of them on strike for a week now, marched across the city, clashing with police on several Left Bank streets. Police fired tear-gas grenades to break up the march as it neared the Ministry of Education.

Fifteen policemen and an undetermined number of students and others were reported injured. Police said that they had arrested 176 demonstrators.

At one point student leaders halted the march to protest sporadic looting, which they said was being done by non-students who had joined the march. Incidents also were reported in Amiens and Lyons.

Meanwhile, the government announced that it would go ahead with its reforms, although new talks would be held before their application. Alice Saunier-Seïté, the junior minister in charge of universities, made the announcement after a vote of university presidents showed a majority against the new reforms.

Mrs. Saunier-Seïté charged that the leftist political opposition was using the reforms, which she claims is the only way to reduce unemployment among the young, to attack the government.

The key paragraphs in the new provisions state clearly that, faced with a drop in the need for liberal arts graduates, courses now will be directed "toward economic and social life." In particular, the new provisions seek to limit the numbers of teachers graduating each year, estimated at eight times as many as can be employed.

France now has 800,000 university students and, traditionally, they have used the degrees to prepare for teaching careers. But figures show that the teaching ranks have doubled in the last

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



United Press International.

INCIDENT IN PARIS—Helmeted, shield-bearing riot policemen battling demonstrators yesterday on the Left Bank. Several clashes occurred during an authorized march of some 45,000 students to protest government decreed university reforms.

Italy Socialists Bar New Plan, Urge Elections

ROME, April 15 (Reuters).—Italy's Socialist party today called for general elections in June after rejecting compromise proposals by the ruling Christian Democrats aimed at avoiding elections.

A statement issued by the party leadership dismissed a Christian Democratic plan for a limited dialogue with the Communist party.

The Socialist statement said the dialogue was doomed to failure.

"The Socialist party therefore calls on all democratic forces by common accord to take note of the situation and to propose to the President of the republic the desirability of an early dissolution of the legislature," the statement said.

The Christian Democrats had hoped that talks with the Communists on the economy and abortion reform would forestall an early election, which might bring the Communist party a role in government.

But the proposal for limited consultations fell well short of Communist and Socialist demands for a common platform for government as the only alternative to elections.

Premier Aldo Moro's minority Christian Democratic government relies for its survival on the Socialist party and observers said he now had little choice but to agree to early elections.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet tonight set June 13 as the date for a nationwide referendum called to repeal anti-abortion laws. This was largely a formality since general elections would automatically postpone the referendum a year.

Socialist and Communist leaders have indicated that if the next elections give them a majority they would be prepared to form a "popular front" coalition whether or not the Christian Democrats joined. The Christian Democrats have consistently spurned the idea of a governing alliance.

The Socialist statement said that Parliament should, before being dissolved, approve the most urgent economic legislation before it so that elections could be held in mid-June.

It said that the Socialist decision was dictated by a "realistic judgment of the political situation, and in full consciousness of the risks inherent in the state of uncertainty and lack of government authority during the electoral period."

These risks were preferable to a continuing political and economic crisis, it said.

In the face of the Christian Democratic attitude, "the need for early elections to place all the basic themes of national policy before the country . . . has become actual and can no longer be postponed," the Socialist statement said.

The two-week-old political crisis stems from a major parliamentary dispute on liberalizing abortion. The Socialists want abortion on demand in the first three months of pregnancy, while the Christian Democrats oppose what they call indiscriminate liberalization.

The influential Milan daily Corriere della Sera said today: "Everything leads one to believe that the Christian Democrats are preparing for [early elections], even though they are trying to do everything to leave the last word on the matter to others."

Much of the press viewed last night's surprise election of veteran right-winger Amintore Fanfani to the party chairmanship as an election gambit.

Amid Furor, Communists Keep Gaining

Party Chiefs Hold To Moderate Line

By Alvin Shuster

ROME, April 15 (NYT).—Italy is deep into one of its most serious political and economic crises in years and the Communist party is again reaping benefits and expected further to enhance its image among the electorate.

With the lira down and the Christian Democratic government poised for collapse, the Communists have adopted a strategy of moderation and cautious criticism. Many diplomats and non-Communist politicians agree that the Communist party, Italy's second largest, stands to gain in the present mood.

The Communists say they do not want elections now, that the embattled Christian Democrats are to blame and that all would be well if a "political accord" of all the parties could be reached dealing with the crisis. And they say that while they would like to join the government in a coalition, they would have no objection to remaining on EP's pre... "help with the solutions of the problems of the country."

Regional Elections

In such times of crisis, the Communists do seem to improve their chances of emerging from the next elections as Italy's largest party. The local and regional elections in June left them only 2 percentage points behind the Christian Democrats and recent polls suggested that the Communists could well increase their share next time.

Moreover, the disarray and uncertainty within the Christian Democrats, who form the present one-party, minority government, do little to help their cause. The party, which has dominated politics here for more than 30 years, appears to be floundering and ineffective in dealing with the economic and monetary problems and seems to be spending much of its time on in-figthing among its many factions. "The Christian Democrats just appear to be unable to demonstrate that they can change for the better," a diplomat said. "The scandals, Lockheed and oil companies, don't help them," the diplomat said. "And they don't help themselves."

Kissinger Warnings

The present trends are particularly disheartening to U.S. officials, who see a revitalized Christian Democratic party as the best hope in staving off the challenge from the Communist party. The embassy here has often restated Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's warnings that a Communist role in power here would lead to a "reassessment" of Washington's relations with Italy. The frequent warnings by Mr. Kissinger, who repeated them in Washington this week, are receiving prominence in the Italian press. The Communists, for their part, are describing the declarations as "interference" in Italian affairs and saying that such statements would have only minimal effect on the way the electorate goes.

Mr. Kissinger, who said a Communist role here would eventually lead to the end of democracy and endanger the Atlantic alliance, is reflecting the concern of many Italians. Two-thirds of the electorate still votes anti-Communist, and a poll shows that nearly half the population fears that once the Communists achieve power they will not relinquish it.

Communist Pledges

Still, the Communists are doing well, capitalizing on the failings of the Christian Democrats and pledging all along to respect the nation's alliances, including the North Atlantic Treaty, to work through the democratic process and to maintain all basic freedoms. At present they control all the major cities north of Rome, 6 of Italy's 20 regions and more than 40 of its 94 provinces.

Their strategy of reflecting moderation and responsibility is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

LEARNING GERMAN—For the first time, according to the caption sent with this photo, GIs stationed in West Germany are being required to learn the language. Here is a class conducted by a West German civilian in West Berlin.

West's Movies, Media Best Sellers in Poland

By Peter Osnos

WARSAW (WP).—Among the most popular movies in Warsaw this spring are "The Sting," "Paper Moon," "The Poseidon Adventure" and "Amarcord." Eagerly awaited in the months ahead are such recent hits as "Jaws" and "Godfather II," which were already a smash at the local film festival.

There are stacks of the French newspaper Le Monde on many downtown newsstands. Newsweek, Time and the International Herald Tribune are available in comfortable international reading rooms where anyone can read them over a cup of expresso.

Polish officials are proud of their record in permitting Western culture and information to circulate in the country. They see it as a symbol of sophistication, a cosmopolitan urbanity that makes Warsaw, as a young Polish Communist said with a wink, "the Paris of the East."

(Perhaps the cheeriest bit of French influence in Warsaw at the moment is a women's lingerie store named "Bardotka" after the French actress.)

Even in the depths of the "cold war" two decades ago, officials boast, Poles had access to outside ideas. And since last summer's European security conference, where signatories pledged to expand East-West exchanges, the flow of material, they say, has increased.

Highly Sensitive

In many respects, the Poles have earned their self-congratulation. Matters such as importing Western publications and movies are highly sensitive in the Soviet bloc, of course, and the Poles are evidently substantially ahead of most of their allies in this regard.

Figures compiled recently by Newsweek, for instance, show that 1,105 copies of the magazine's international edition are received in Poland, compared to 261 copies in the Soviet Union, 545 in Hungary and 161 in Czechoslovakia. Of these, 137 are subscriptions for official offices, institutes and agencies while 968 are single copies sold in hotels and newsstands or distributed to the reading rooms.

There is also confirmation that some periodicals are becoming easier to find. Two years ago, according to U.S. Embassy estimates, no more than 150 International Herald Tribunes were received in Poland. Now there are about 600 copies daily.

The selection of Western movies is broad. In a recent week, there were by rough count eight U.S. films, two French, a British and an Italian—which is a sizable proportion of the total for a city of 1.3 million.

But as a visitor soon discovers, the situation in Poland is not so simple. While no one disputes that foreign films are widely shown—a policy that seems to be extremely popular in Warsaw, at least—there are many complaints about restrictions on publications.

Cover on Brezhnev

Whenever a controversial article appears, Poles say, the magazine or newspaper is invariably withheld. When Newsweek's overseas edition carried a caricature of Leonid Brezhnev on the cover—portraying the Soviet leader with his tongue hanging out as he tried to put a square peg in a round hole—only selected officials received their copy, based on an informal sampling of readers.

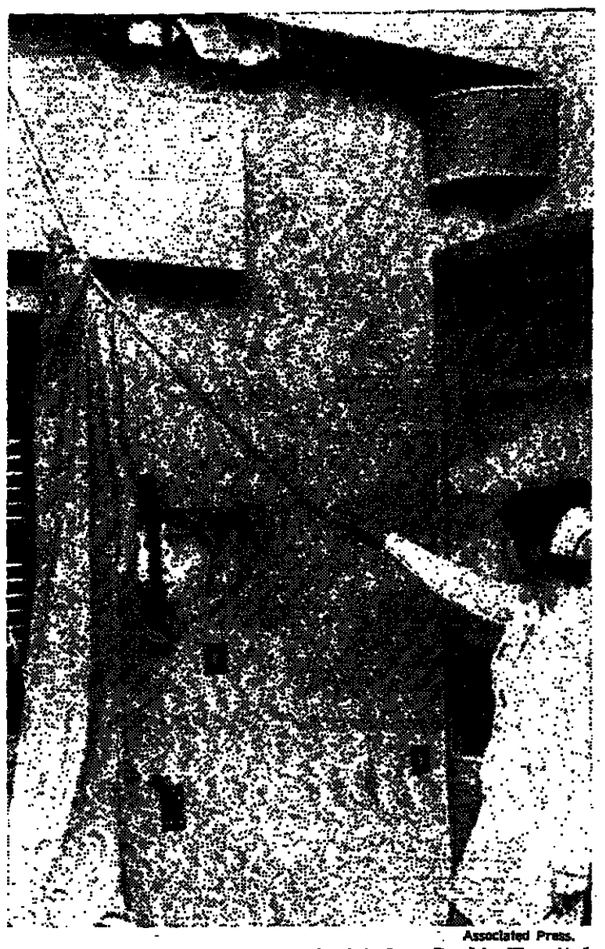
Although Le Monde seems in good supply, many persons said they can only be sure of getting other publications by bribing the newsdealer to save them one—a function, apparently, of demand that exceeds supply. An enterprising seller rents out magazines, charging the full price to each recipient.

The main difficulty seems to be arranging subscriptions. Although Boguslaw Plaza and Wieslaw Bek, vice-chairmen of the state agency for distributing publications, said in an interview last week that citizens can receive any Western magazine and newspaper on the approved list—there are now about 270—simply by requesting it, other senior Polish officials privately dispute that claim.

Mr. Plaza and Mr. Bek maintain that, aside from pornographic or explicitly and consistently anti-Communist material, the only restrictions on purchases of Western periodicals are those imposed by the state's own shortages of hard currency, a persistent problem. That difficulty, they say, is exacerbated by the steady increases in the cost of Western goods that are not offset by a discernible boost in purchases of Polish products.

The underlying issue, other Poles say, however, is not money but principle.

"To understand our position," a prominent professor said, "you must remember that receiving any Western publication here is considered a privilege, duly apportioned, not a right as it should be. Our situation is better than some, but can we be satisfied?"



Associated Press.

HOSPITAL HIT—A nurse at the Moslem Barbir Hospital of Beirut pointing out holes blown in wall and ceiling during shelling yesterday. About 14 rockets and mortar rounds were fired into the hospital during bombardment.

News Analysis

U.S. Anti-Détente Sentiment Could Restrain Soviet Policy

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, April 15 (NYT).—The anti-détente sentiments running through the U.S. presidential campaign have begun to stimulate shifts in the mood in Moscow.

Some Soviet insiders, concerned by President Ford's responsiveness to criticism from the right, are predicting a new restraint in Moscow's foreign military involvement during the coming months, particularly in southern Africa.

Simultaneously, however, they see Soviet-U.S. relations entering what a well-placed Russian termed "a period of small deeds, where we try to hold on to what we have, but produce nothing bright and shining."

This outlook does not reflect a dramatic change of policy or even a sudden pessimism, but rather a subtle cooling of expectations whose tone was caught by a Soviet journalist the other day as he described a book he was writing on Soviet-U.S. affairs. He had originally planned to call it "Dialogue Develops," he said. But now he has chosen a new title: "The Limits of Détente."

Different Definitions

To some extent, the current strains between the two nations derive from their different definitions of détente and their contrasting notions of its limits.

For the Russians, the relationship has a somewhat narrower justification than for the Americans. In Moscow's view, it rests on two pillars—the prevention of a nuclear holocaust and the expansion of trade with the West. Other issues, such as the competition between the United States and the Soviet Union in Indochina, the Middle East and Africa, for example, seem to Moscow to lie outside the main field of détente.

Therefore, the Russians have expressed no surprise at continued U.S. efforts to gain influence in the Middle East. "We assumed that the United States would not change its policy and would continue pushing," a Soviet expert on foreign affairs told a U.S. correspondent recently. As for Washington's successes and Egypt's swing toward a pro-U.S. position, "we're mad at the Arabs, not at the United States," he said.

In the United States, however, détente emerged in another context and carried a different set of expectations. The desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union gained strength in the years when U.S. foreign-policy concerns were dominated by the divisive agony of the Vietnam war and the popular U.S. attitude toward the rapprochement was shaped by this.

Primary Justification

As Vietnam became the centerpiece of the U.S. debate about its role in the world, the prospect of avoiding other Vietnam-style clashes became a primary justification for improving relations with the Soviet Union. The issue of big-power conflict in the Third World, a question the Russians considered peripheral to détente, was integral to the U.S. definition.

Evidently, neither side fully understood the other's view until Soviet weaponry and Cuban troops were committed to one faction in the civil war in the former Portuguese colony of Angola. The Soviet-supported side won rather quickly.

Moscow maintained its right to support "wars of national liberation." The outcry from the United States prompted Soviet experts and even some Western analysts to accuse Americans of being naive in thinking that détente could eliminate such competition.

"You Americans tried to sell détente like detergent and claimed that it would do everything a detergent could do," a Soviet specialist on U.S. affairs remarked several months ago.

Only in recent weeks do some Russians seem to have grasped the seriousness of the U.S. reaction and only lately do some experts here appear to have understood that the end of the Vietnam war and a sense of helplessness have contributed to the resurgence of conservative elements in U.S. politics.

A few months ago, Soviet officials were dismissing the U.S. conservatives' attacks on détente as mere election-year propaganda that would evaporate after Nov. 2. Now they are not so sure.

These days notes of worry creep in among the optimistic pronouncements in the Soviet press that most Americans support improved relations. Last week, Georgi Arbatov, director of the U.S.A. Institute, the Kremlin "think tank," wrote in Pravda:

"The elections pass, but the consequences of pre-election demagogy and the concessions made in the course of the election campaign continue to influence American policy, sometimes creating serious difficulties.

"One can, of course, understand that the defeats in Southeast Asia, the changes in Portugal, the miscalculations in the eastern Mediterranean and the events in Angola have caused dissatisfaction in the ruling circles of the U.S.A.," he said. "But emotions do not remove the need to establish correctly the causes of political miscalculations. And these spring in the first place from the fact that the U.S.A. invariably took up the defense of unjust and lost causes."

In private conversations with Westerners, some Soviet officials have indicated that the angry U.S. reaction to Angola and the specter of a swing to the right in Washington have made the Kremlin wary of further such adventures for the moment.

By Procedural Squabbles

Cyprus Communities' Talks Brought to Edge of Collapse

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, April 15 (NYT).—A series of procedural squabbles between ethnic Greeks and Turks have again brought the Cyprus peace talks to the edge of collapse.

"The whole thing is spoiled," said a well-informed diplomat. "It could take five or six months to get things going again. I don't believe in miracles."

Most independent analysts here believe that the Greek and Turkish leaders do not want to negotiate seriously. Accordingly, leaders of both sides have used the procedural problems as an excuse to undermine the talks and blame each other for the breakdown.

The Ford administration has been hoping that the controversial agreement to give Turkey more than $1 billion in aid over four years would soften the Turkish position on Cyprus, where Ankara's troops still control 40 per cent of the territory.

So far, the Turks have remained as rigid as ever, but analysts do not blame just one side. Many Greeks, they say, would like to see the talks collapse so that the U.S. Congress would have an excuse to reject the Ford agreement and reimpose an arms embargo against Turkey.

Lack of Trust

The events of recent weeks in Cyprus reflect the total lack of trust that has permeated the peace talks since they began 1 1/2 years ago. After the negotiations broke down last fall, they were revived by an agreement in December between the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey.

The Turks pledged to place prime importance on the question of territory in future talks and the Greeks agreed to submit their proposals first. But Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, rejected the pact and instructed his negotiator, Glafkos Clerides, to press for a mutual exchange of proposals.

When the talks resumed in Vienna in February, Mr. Clerides was trapped between the two sides and—to prevent a stalemate—he told Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, that the Greeks would submit proposals first, but then kept his promise secret from Archbishop Makarios.

This week, the secret deal unravelled. Mr. Denktash and the archbishop insisted on sticking to their positions. Mr. Clerides was eventually forced to admit his deception and resign as negotiator.

Out of the Question

When the Greeks did abide by the deal and handed over proposals, Mr. Denktash refused to accept the portion dealing with territory and told reporters that territorial concessions were out of the question. When Tassos Papadopoulos replaced Mr. Clerides, Mr. Denktash said that the new negotiator was unacceptable, but he later reversed his stand.

Independent analysts believe that Mr. Denktash and Archbishop Makarios were both glad to see Mr. Clerides resign. As a courageous and often isolated voice of reason and moderation on this hate-filled island, the Greek negotiator represented a threat and an embarrassment to both sides.

Mr. Denktash wants to keep virtually all the territory he now controls and has little incentive to negotiate. Moreover, under any agreement he would only be governor of the Turkish state or vice-president of Cyprus. Now he heads a quasi-autonomous regime and he aspires to be president of an independent country.

Archbishop Makarios, according to the analysts, would be hard-pressed to reject any reasonable Turkish offer. But he would prefer not to ratify the Turkish occupation and to keep the issue open through a "long struggle" of international pressure and propaganda.

South Africa Sees Détente As Survival

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Cape Times. "It is this discovery of the completeness of our isolation."

Indeed, never have white South Africans felt so isolated or has South Africa seemed so alone in Africa and the world community, with only one or two public allies left.

But South African leaders insist that this appearance of total isolation is deceiving and that Angola, far from being the Waterloo of their détente policy, is becoming a new stepping stone for them into black Africa.

"There are definitely signs that as a result of the Communist activity [in Angola] there is a new approach and new political climate in certain African states," said Mr. Mulder in an interview on his return from West Africa.

The South African thesis, undoubtedly being presented to black African leaders whenever the occasion permits, is that there is as great a likelihood the Cubans will get involved in the internal affairs of independent black African states as there is of their aiding the African nationalist cause in southern Africa.

Whether South Africa is indeed becoming increasingly isolated or is about to make a political breakthrough, only time will tell. But it does seem to be making impressive progress in building economic bridges to black Africa and even in finding a modus vivendi with one of its most radical nations—Mozambique.

Aside from the Angolan civil war, probably the single most extraordinary development in southern Africa during the last year has been the emerging entente between "racist" South Africa and "Marxist" Mozambique.

Aid for Mozambique

Short of food and on the brink of economic disaster in its first difficult year of independence, Mozambique is being aided more by South Africa than by any other country, including its Eastern-bloc Communist allies.

South Africa is providing Mozambique with food, running the ports and railroad, financing the government in part, absorbing the unemployed, providing hard currency and buying the electric power generated at the South African and Portuguese-built Cabora Bassa Dam.

The number of Mozambican workers in South African mines and industries has increased from less than 100,000 before independence to somewhere between 110,000 and 180,000 (estimates vary greatly), and Pretoria is still paying over to the Mozambican government the equivalent of 60 per cent of their aggregate pay in gold under an arrangement worked out with the former Portuguese colonial power.

South African economists say the gold earned by these Mozambican workers is their country's No. 1 source of foreign currency.

Police and Troops Protect Rightist Rally in Portugal

LISBON, April 15 (UPI).—Security forces in armored Land Rovers, jeeps, a helicopter, on foot and on horseback today patrolled the streets of Beja, a Communist and far-left stronghold in southeastern Portugal, to protect a rally of the conservative Center Democratic Social party (CDS).

The show of force followed two clashes in the city, which is the capital of the southern Alentejo farm area, in which one man was killed and 17 injured.

Although no incidents were reported during the rally, a tense atmosphere prevailed in Beja.

Several hundred policemen and troops patrolled the city and a helicopter circled overhead while the rally took place at the bull ring with fewer than 300 persons in attendance—an extraordinarily small crowd in view of the nationwide publicity the event had attracted.

"This bull ring is empty because people were afraid to come and stayed at home," said a CDS leader. Air Force Gen. Galvao de Melo. "We must lose our fear. The force of our enemy is fed by our fear."

India to Resume Ambassadorial Ties With China

NEW DELHI, April 15 (AP).—India announced today that it is sending an ambassador to China for the first time in 15 years, restoring full diplomatic relations with the Peking regime.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government named a leading career diplomat, K.R. Narayanan, to the post. It said China was expected to reciprocate by sending an ambassador to New Delhi.

Foreign Minister Y.B. Chavan's announcement in Parliament marked the first major thaw in relations between India and China since they fought a three-week border war in October, 1962.

India withdrew its ambassador from Peking in 1961 and China followed suit. After that, the two embassies were headed by chargés d'affaires.

Parliament members cheered as Mr. Chavan read the brief announcement that Mr. Narayanan, 56, would go to Peking in about two months. The foreign minister said India decided to upgrade its Peking mission following discussions between the two governments.

Italian Reds In Quiet Line

(Continued from Page 1)

again apparent in the present troubles. While headlines announce that premature elections this summer seem inevitable, the Communists say they are against them, that a vote a year ahead of schedule would merely delay economic measures vitally needed by the nation.

Rome Election

But there are other reasons why the Communists want to wait. For one, more local elections are scheduled for this June and the party would like to capture Rome itself before a national vote. A victory would provide new impetus for their bandwagon.

A national election would postpone such local voting until next year. The Communists, who often say they are in no hurry, may also be fearful of too much success too soon. Many here have suggested, for example, that the Communists are not anxious to assume a role of power in a time of such crisis because they, too, would soon find themselves blamed for failing to end the chaos.

The Communists would also prefer to wait until after the U.S. elections this year, aware that if they began demanding seats in a cabinet after voting here in the summer, the issue would loom large in the campaign in the United States. They feel that after the presidential election the Washington rhetoric will subside.

Lebanese Rightists' Advance Provokes Duel With Artillery

(Continued from Page 1)

charges that the leftists had escalated the war by violating the cease-fire.

"What President Assad [Hafez al-Assad of Syria] considers an escalation was merely an exercise of the right of self-defense," Mr. Jumblat said.

Israel's 'Concern'

TEL AVIV, April 15 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that Israel has set limits on the degree of Syrian involvement that his government will tolerate in the Lebanese situation.

Mr. Rabin said in an interview on the Israeli Army radio station, a talk recorded earlier in the week:

"We are watching with concern. When the Syrians overstep certain limits we have set ourselves—and they are not necessarily geographical lines but also in the manner of their involvement—we shall have to take additional decisions."

He said that Israel's policy toward Lebanon was based on the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries but it also is governed by the extent to which neighboring countries' affairs affect Israel's security.

Superpower Naval Buildup

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—A series of U.S. and Soviet naval moves and countermoves in the eastern Mediterranean has resulted in a buildup of warships off Lebanon.

The Pentagon acknowledged that 10 ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Saratoga, are in those waters. U.S. officials refused to discuss Soviet ship movements, but sources reported that the Russians have sent four surface warships, several submarines, an intelligence-gathering vessel and a number of auxiliary ships into the same area, about 400 miles from Lebanon.

Hammer, Sickle Are Shelved by Reds in France

PARIS, April 15 (Reuters).—After disposing of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the clenched-fist salute, the French Communist party is now temporarily doing away with the hammer and sickle symbol in its efforts to woo voters.

Central Committee member Pierre Juquin told reporters today that the Communist candidate in a May 9 by-election at Tours would use a green spot instead of the hammer and sickle as his symbol on posters and other campaign material.

"The hammer and sickle does not quite correspond to our policy of the union of the people of France," Mr. Juquin said.

Filipino Gunmen Refused Asylum

BENGHAZI, Libya, April 15 (AP).—The Libyan government has refused asylum to the three Filipino Moslem gunmen who surrendered here yesterday after releasing their hijacked Philippine Air Lines plane and 12 hostages, the official Libyan news agency reports.

The Arab Revolutionary News Agency said that the three hijackers were under interrogation but it gave no indication what President Moamer Qadhafi's government might do with them.

The hostages, all employees of Philippine Air Lines, went to Rome yesterday for a night of rest before returning to Manila.

Protests Held By Students

(Continued from Page 1)

10 years and the government now hopes to channel many of the students into business careers. Business administration, marketing and the like have generally been taught in private business schools.

"We refuse to prepare for an economic system that we reject," declared André Henry, head of the leftist National Education Federation today. "It is certainly not the role of the patronat [the business community] to determine what should be taught in the universities."

New Curricula

Mrs. Saunier-Seïté met with students and teachers' organizations again today and said afterward that the government did not intend to lower educational standards. But she said that it was necessary to establish new curricula in such fields as telecommunications and business administration.

Earlier this week, the government agreed to hold new talks with students and teachers before applying the reforms. University campuses are regarded as highly volatile, particularly in the spring. There are also difficulties with younger students over high school reform plans.

French Soccer Fan Killed at Victory Fete

SAINT ETIENNE, France, April 15 (UPI).—One of 2,000 fans welcoming home the Saint Etienne soccer team at the city airport early today was killed when the crowd pushed him against a propeller of the team aircraft.

The death of Joseph Bernard, 32, darkened this city's celebration of its soccer team's scoreless standoff of the PSV-Eindhoven club in the Netherlands last night, a feat that earned Saint Etienne a berth in the finals of the Europe Soccer Cup.

Soviet Espionage Suspected in Trucking in the Netherlands

By David Haworth

AMSTERDAM, April 15 (IHT).—Dutch authorities are investigating the possible use by the Soviet Union of long-distance trucking operations for espionage activities in the Netherlands. Soviet trucks, protected by an international treaty from regular customs and police checks, are said to be driven here by officers of the Red Army's intelligence arm.

They are suspected of bringing consignments of small arms—possibly for use by such dissidents as the South Moluccans—and electronic listening devices into the Netherlands.

Such loads are thought to be dropped off by the truckers—who always travel at night—at prearranged pickup points for undercover agents.

Dutch police, alerted to the espionage possibility by U.S. and West German security specialists, discovered that some of these Soviet trucks are taking three to four days to travel from the point where they enter this country to the port of Rotterdam, where they ostensibly deliver cargoes to two Soviet shipping concerns—Trans-Maritime and Trans-Tally. Such journeys are completed by normal travelers, using direct routes, in five hours at the most.

Surveillance Begun

Last month the Dutch began a coordinated operation by customs, local police and security services to keep track of the trucks while they are in the Netherlands. They are following up reports of sightings of Russian trucks in parts of the country where they would not be expected to have legitimate business—for example, in north Brabant.

Another suspicious aspect of the trucking operation is that the listed cargo is frequently something which is uneconomical to transport over long distances—such as peat.

The Soviet Union last fall joined the Geneva-based International Road Transport Union, whose members are entitled to send trucks bearing "TIR" license plates on international routes with a minimum of customs formalities.

The TIR trucks are sealed at their departure point and not checked until they reach a declared destination. There are no inspections at frontiers, no matter how many are crossed.

The Russians have a monthly quota of 100 trucks for travel in the three Benelux countries, but almost all of them are sent here.

In December, West German authorities became interested in the Soviet truck traffic crossing to the Netherlands from East Germany. About 20 drivers were photographed and identified as Soviet intelligence men and officers from Red Army tank divisions.

NATO security services are convinced the Netherlands is a special target of Soviet intelligence because of this country's potential strategic importance in time of war. It also possesses some of the most sophisticated electronic manufacturing plant in NATO—producing, among other vital defense items, three-dimensional radar systems.

The Soviet Union is known to be interested in this country's South Moluccans and other immigrant groups with malcontents. To push demands for independence from Indonesia, a former Dutch colony, South Moluccans last December hijacked a Dutch train—in which three hostages were killed—and seized the Indonesian Consulate in Amsterdam, holding 25 persons as hostages.

9 Yugoslavs Jailed For Pro-Soviet Acts

BANJA LUCA, Yugoslavia, April 15 (Reuters).—Nine pro-Soviet dissidents were sentenced here yesterday to prison terms ranging from 3 to 12 years for crimes against the state.

The accused were convicted of forming an illegal "Marxist-Leninist Communist party of Yugoslavia" to overthrow President Tito, establish themselves in power and bring Yugoslavia under foreign influence.

South African Believed To Have Fled Country

JOHANNESBURG, April 15 (AP).—A South African, whose detention by security police last year under South Africa's terrorism laws caused a storm of protest overseas, has apparently fled South Africa in secret for political reasons, his wife said yesterday.

Horst Kleinschmidt, 30, a director of the Christian Institute, which opposes the apartheid system, was detained for 73 days last year. He left his home in the Johannesburg suburb of Melville 10 days ago, and his wife, Ilona, said she believed he had left the country.

Mafiosi in Italy Said To Number 20,000

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, April 15 (UPI).—The number of April 14 (UPI).—The number of Mafia "soldiers" in Italy has quadrupled in seven years from 5,000 to 20,000, Socialist Parliament member Salvatore Frasca told a study meeting on "Mafia and society."

He attributed the growth of the criminal society to the economic backwardness of Calabria and Sicily, the slowness of justice and the connivance of some judges and politicians.

Pakistan Seizes 7, Opposition Paper Says

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 15 (Reuters).—The Pakistan government has arrested seven prominent politicians of the opposition New Democratic party on charges of conspiracy and rebellion, an opposition newspaper reported yesterday.

The seven were formerly leading figures in the National Awami party, banned last year for anti-state activities.

Friar Is Freed

NOVARA, Italy, April 15 (AP).—Padre Eligio, the Franciscan friar friend of soccer stars and the Milanese jet set, was released on bail yesterday from the local prison. He was arrested last month on fraud charges.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
23 Avenue George-V, Paris (8e).
Telephone: 359-17-90.
HOLY WEEK SERVICES
Good Friday, April 16
12:00-1:30 a.m.: Stabat Mater by Perpolesi; Requiem by Faure; Cathedral Choir, Organ, Instrumentals; Reading of Crucifixion and Prayers.
Holy Saturday, April 17
5:00-6:00 p.m.: Easter Vigil, Baptism, Confirmation.
Easter Sunday, April 18
9:30 a.m.: The Holy Communion II. Cathedral Choir.
Bishop Swift preacher.
11:00 a.m.: Festival Holy Communion. Cathedral Choir, Organ, Brass. Dean Oliver, preacher.
Episcopal Church
Interdenominational Congregation.

EASTER
at the
AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris (7e).
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Special Music at 10:30 a.m.
Worship Service begins 11 a.m.
Metro: Alma-Marceau or Invalides. Bus 63 stops at the door.
Interdenominational - International
All welcome
Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.

هكذا من الأهرام

Scientists See Motorcycle Helmet Application

Why the Woodpecker Is No Numbskull

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—Woodpeckers lead the kind of life that would give most other animals a bad headache. Ornithologists have wondered why these noisy birds do not suffer concussion or brain damage as they hammer away.

In an attempt to answer this question, a group of California researchers conducted a study of woodpeckers that reveals unusual features of the bone structure and muscles in the birds' heads that could help humans design better protective sport and crash helmets for their own safety.

Woodpeckers use their beaks to bore into trees for food and nesting sites. They pound hollow limbs vigorously in their mating rituals. They make machine gun-like noises on outdoor stovepipes and metal gutters to let other birds know that the surrounding area is their own private turf. They have been observed to drum from 500 to 600 times a day for varying lengths of time.

A few years ago, Dr. Philip May, now professor of psychiatry at the University of California, Los Angeles, looked out of his office window in Camarillo at a woodpecker tapping away on a walnut tree.

"All of a sudden," he recalled, "I thought, how would I feel if I were doing that?"

He realized that the bird must have some special adaptive quality providing protection from impact and vibration injury. Otherwise, he reasoned, the countryside would be littered with dazed and dying woodpeckers.

Dr. May felt that evolution would not permit the woodpecker to perform his function and suffer from it at the same time.

And common sense would indicate that if woodpeckers got headaches they would stop pecking.

After consulting his colleagues, they began investigations. Preliminary results were published in a recent issue of Lancet, a British medical journal.

The researchers compared the head and beak of the woodpecker with the skull of a toucan, a related bird with a long bill that neither taps nor drums.

They found that, compared with the toucan, the woodpeckers had a very narrow space between the tough outer membrane of the brain and the brain itself, thus possibly reducing fluid transmission of shock waves.

In addition, they found an unusually large and powerful muscle system in the woodpecker's head, used both for striking with the beak and for extending its long, barbed tongue, with which it extracts grubs from the holes it makes in trees.

Such a large muscle system, the researchers felt, could act as a shock absorber and distributor.

The findings have led them to a "reasonable practical speculation" for humans, Dr. May said. He noted that commonly used sport and crash helmets consist of a hard outer shell suspended from the skull by a harness and separated from the skull by an air space.

A better helmet might be form-fitting, firm but spongy, with a hard outer shell, it was suggested. An additional safeguard, like the woodpecker's muscle system, would be a protective neck collar to prevent rotary movement.



Female ivory-billed woodpecker as pictured by John James Audubon.

Agency Sees Integration Succeeding

U.S. Survey Queries General Attitudes

By Nancy Hicks

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT).—A social-research agency reports that despite the controversies over busing and other school-desegregation efforts, such measures are much more successful and much less disruptive than "conventional wisdom" indicates.

"The South's report card in school desegregation is better than the North's, but by no means outstanding," the Southern Regional Council said this week in its report.

"The question now, for the region and the nation, is whether the modest gains which have been made will be consolidated and built upon, or whether the tide will be reversed and the gains wiped out."

The report on Southern schools is based on preliminary responses to two questionnaires in a random sample of 292 school districts, conducted by the Institute for Social Research at Florida State University, and on an unscientific polling of 500 school officials, teachers, students and community workers in 8 of 11 Southern states. Case histories of four county systems and shorter summaries of activities in six others were also included in the report.

White Enrollment

The Florida State Survey of School Superintendents and Principals found that about 9 out of every 10 superintendents said desegregation had caused little or no interruption in the educational process: three-fourths of the superintendents and better than 8 of every 10 principals said desegregation had caused little or no change in white enrollment."

It also found that 90 per cent of the superintendents and three-fourths of the principals reported that the quality of education in their schools had not deteriorated in the last five years—and about half in each category said it was better than before.

Ninety per cent of the respondents said that desegregation would probably not have a negative long-term effect on their communities.

The Atlanta-based council's survey asked in its opinion poll if school desegregation would be an advantage or disadvantage for their communities. More than 90 per cent said it would be an advantage.

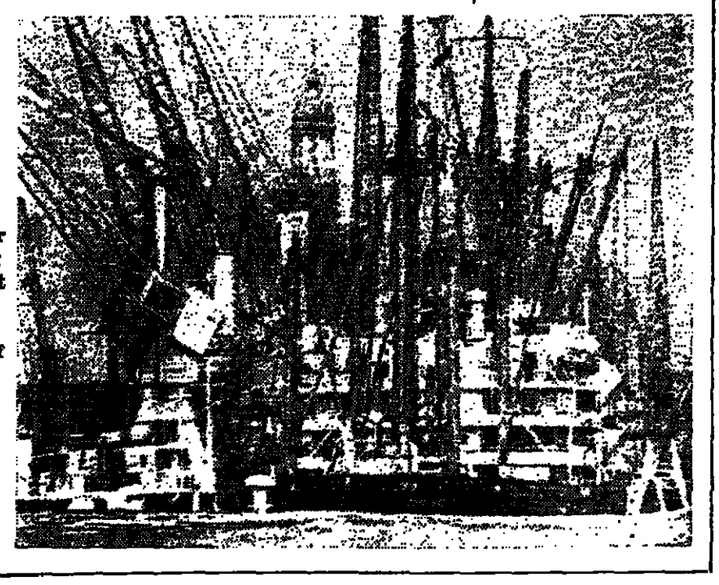
Mistaken Impression

Despite these findings, the report warned that a mistaken impression of the problems of desegregation, brought about by resistance to school desegregation in Boston and Louisville, was leading to new actions that could threaten the future of desegregation.

It cited as examples the fact that both houses of Congress approved anti-busing riders to their education appropriation bills this year. While most busing is now court-ordered, and not government-directed, such court orders leave many citizens with the impression that desegregation is being shoved down people's throats, the report implied.

"It has been said that busing always leads to white flight, and Memphis is cited to prove the point—but Tampa contradicts it," the report said.

"It is argued that desegregation is not possible unless there is a white majority in the schools, and that once a school's black enrollment reaches a "tipping point" all whites will leave and complete resegregation will occur. Atlanta supposedly proves that—but Williamsburg County and Little Rock's Central High disprove it," the report said.



OBSCURED—The 400-foot-high tower of St. Michael's Church in Hamburg has long served as a landmark for sailors entering the port, but it is harder and harder to spot as the forest of cranes grows and grows along the waterfront. UPI.

pstages 3 Active Candidates

lumphrey Finds a Loophole, Valtzes Through for a Coup

ASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey Minnesota stole a march on three major active Democtic presidential candidates terday.

immy Carter of Georgia, Sen. ary Jackson of Washington l Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona broke commitments for a joint rning appearance before the erican Society of Newspaper tors when they heard that a vision technicians' union was *eting the convention hotel.*

cheduled to appear at lunch hours later, Sen. Humphrey time to discover that a U.S. trict Court judge had ordered pickets away from all but a entrance. So he walked ough the main entrance and, a result, was the only canate to greet the editors in son.

No Picket Line

uring the question period, an or asked Sen. Humphrey if had checked with the union ore coming.

Yes," he replied, "and they l: 'Don't go.'" But he added: here's no picket line. I'm a ng union person. I don't ss picket lines. But I saw no sn not to come here, and e I am."

he three other Democrats had make their decisions before a.m., *when a court order was* ved on half a dozen members the National Association of adcast Employees and Techians walking with signs across main entrance of the Shoren Hotel.

hey were attempting to block NBC television crew from erin the hotel to cover the nocratic candidates' appearces. The union is engaged in trike against NBC. In fact, crew was already inside.

Answers by Phone

r. Carter, Sen. Jackson and . Udall telephoned answers to editors' questions. By that e, Judge Gerhard Gesell had nted a temporary restraining er against all but service-enace picketing.

he editors, who were upset t the union dispute had deved them of some of their star sts, gave Sen. Humphrey a nding ovation and roared en he told them: "Just to ve I'm a non-candidate, the kets left when they heard I coming."

leanwhile, the latest Gallup l, taken just after the New York and Wisconsin primaries of April 6, showed Sen. Humphrey and Mr. Carter running neck and neck in popularity among Democratic voters, as they had for the previous month. Mr. Carter had 32 per cent of the sample, Sen. Humphrey 31.

Sen. Jackson, despite his victory in New York, continued to decline, from 15 per cent in early March to 11 in mid-March to 7 in late March to 6 in early April. Rep. Udall's strong showing in *Wisconsin did not alter his poll* figure, which has been either 4 or 5 per cent for more than a month.

Rockefeller Booster

WASHINGTON, April 15 (NYT).—Rogers Morton, the chairman of President Ford's election campaign, resurrected Vice-President Rockefeller yesterday as a possible running mate for Mr. Ford.

"He's a prominent political leader, a person of tremendous stature and capacity," Mr. Morton said of the Vice-President. "Nobody of that caliber ought to be ruled out." Mr. Rockefeller told the President last November that "I do not wish my name to enter into your consideration for the upcoming Republican vice-presidential nominee."

However, Mr. Morton told reporters that the Vice-President should be ruled neither in nor out of a partnership with the President on the 1976 ticket.

A spokesman for the Vice-President said later that there had been no change in what the aide called a "flat" withdrawal.

Canal Stand Altered

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—A White House spokesman has modified President Ford's declaration that the United States will never relinquish control of the Panama Canal, a topic that Republican presidential challenger Ronald Reagan has made an issue in the campaign.

Responding to questions yesterday, Press Secretary Ron Nessen acknowledged that Mr. Ford was not precise when he said at a Dallas news conference Saturday that "the United States will never give up its defense rights to the Panama Canal and will never give up its operational rights as far as Panama is concerned."

Mr. Nessen argued that Mr. Ford intended to say that control of the canal would not be *relinquished* under a proposed new treaty—with a definite life—being negotiated with Panama. *Mr. Reagan has been sharply* critical of any U.S. move to relinquish control of the canal.



United Press International.

QUIET NOW, BUT . . .—U.S. national parks have been described as "places for refreshment of spirit and mind," but that's changing. Park service officials predict a record 252.5 million persons will visit the parks before the Bicentennial year is over. Shown is Delicate Arch in Arches National Park, Utah.

Administrators Named in 3 States

Associates of Hughes Admit They Can't Locate His Will

By James P. Sterba

HOUSTON, April 15 (NYT).—Lawyers for Howard Hughes's closest associates moved in three states yesterday to join with the late billionaire's relatives for an orderly disposition of his estate.

Admitting publicly for the first time that they cannot find a will, Hughes officials sent attorneys to state probate courts in Texas, California and Nevada to petition the courts to appoint three relatives and a bank as temporary administrators of the Hughes holdings in those states. The value of the estate is estimated at $1.5 billion.

A probate judge in Houston appointed Mrs. Annette Lummis, an aunt, and her son, William Lummis, a lawyer, as temporary co-administrators of Mr. Hughes's Texas assets. A Los Angeles court appointed Richard Gano, a cousin, as special administrator in that state. A Las Vegas court named the First National Bank of Nevada as special administrator there. Mr. Hughes was not known to have assets in any other states.

Not Yet Found'

A Hughes spokesman said in Los Angeles that the industrialist's top aides and his relatives "believe that Hughes executed an effective will but it has not yet been found." He added:

"Temporary court-supervised administration was requested to facilitate the continued operation of all Hughes enterprises pending the location of the will. Search efforts since the death of Mr. Hughes on April 5 have not yet revealed where the will is located. The continuing search will be assisted as a result of the court action."

The petition filed in California amplified that, saying in part, "Meaningful information as to the effective last will and testament, as well as to its location, may be found among personal effects which may be located in Los Angeles County."

Judge Neil Lake, who heard the petition in Los Angeles County Superior Court, said that in approving it he was *giving court* authorization to conduct a search for the will among Mr. Hughes's personal effects.

Future Unclear

It was clear that Mr. Hughes's business associates have been working closely with his nearest known relatives—an aunt and 12 cousins on his mother's side of *the family. If no will is found,* it is not clear what role Hughes business officials would have in determining the disposition of the estate.

In any case, it appeared as though Hughes officials and this group of relatives were drawing *close together to fend off any* other claims made on his estate.

Over the years, several persons have claimed to be related to Mr. Hughes, although some of the known relatives here said they believed them to be imposters.

Prague Accepts U.S. Denials of Shift in 'Doctrine'

PRAGUE, April 15 (AP).—Czechoslovakia accepts the State Department's contention that the so-called "Sonnenfeldt doctrine" signals no change in Washington's policies toward Eastern Europe, Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Berger said today.

Answering questions at a news conference held in conjunction *with the 15th congress of the* Czechoslovak Communist party, Mr. Berger recalled that Washington had denied a policy shift and, "therefore, there is no official attitude on our part because, as far as we know, this does not represent the official view."

Mr. Berger had been asked to comment on the controversy over published reports that Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a top adviser to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, had advocated a closer "organic relationship" between Eastern European countries and the Soviet Union.

Last Monday, Mr. Sonnenfeldt *denied that there was any official* U.S. sentiment for allowing the Russians to dominate Eastern Europe and that his remarks in December were intended to convey that Soviet bloc states had a natural relationship of independence and national identity of *their own.*

2 Americans Face Guerrilla Trial

BEIRUT, April 15 (UPI).—The Eritrean Liberation Front has said that it would put two captive Americans on military trial unless the U.S. government paid "compensation" to Eritrean civilians before the end of the month.

The two Americans, Steven Campbell, of San Leandro, Calif., and Jim Harrell, of Milwaukee, were seized by ELF guerrillas last July from a U.S. communications base near Asmara, the capital of Ethiopia's Eritrean region.

A statement by the Popular Liberation Forces, a wing of ELF, said that the United States "should compensate Eritrean civilians who suffered through shelling and bombing by Ethiopian forces using American weapons. This compensation is not blackmail and will not be regarded as a gift from the United States."

37 Die in Argentina Plane

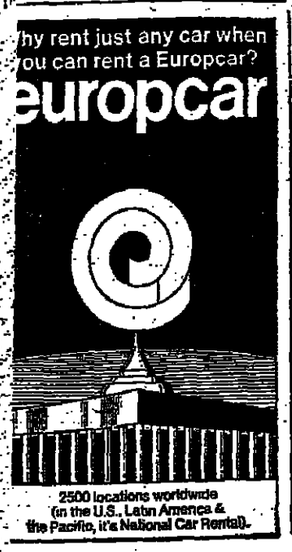
BUENOS AIRES, April 15 (AP).—All 37 persons aboard a twin-engine plane, owned by the government oil company, were killed when it crashed in southern Argentina yesterday, authorities reported.

Crosland to Far East

LONDON, April 15 (Reuters).—Britain's new foreign secretary, Anthony Crosland, will visit China and Japan for talks from *May 3 to 11,* the Foreign Office announced.

lm Beach Building ooted of $1 Million

ALM BEACH, Fla., April 15 P).—Three armed bandits lootmost of the safe-deposit boxes a condominium yesterday and aped with an estimated $1 mill in jewelry, cash and checks er overpowering three of the lding's employees, police said. he three men, one of them squerading as a security guard, aded the Palm Beach Towers about 2 a.m. and tied and ged two security guards and a tchboard operator, police said. ey then tore open about 80 cent of the safe-deposit boxes.



Recovering From Lung Condition

Miss Hearst Ready to Testify Against William, Emily Harris

By Les Ledbetter

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 (NYT).—Patricia Hearst has agreed to testify against William and Emily Harris and other members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in an apparent move to gain judicial leniency in a number of cases in which she is involved.

The Harrises were formally charged yesterday in Berkeley with participating in the kidnapping of Miss Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, from the apartment she then shared with her former fiancé, Steven Weed.

Alex Selvin, the Alameda County assistant district attorney who is handling the case, said after the hearing that his office had conferred with Albert Johnson, one of Miss Hearst's attorneys, "and he has indicated that Patty is willing to cooperate and is available as a witness."

In addition, Bruce Bales, district attorney of Marin County, said Miss Hearst had admitted she was one of four persons who bombed two police cars last August at the Marin County Civic Center and, in exchange for immunity, was prepared to testify against the three members of the SLA who allegedly took part in the bombing with her.

Details Being Given

Additionally, according to a law enforcement official familiar with the information Miss Hearst is providing federal authorities, she is also naming people outside of the SLA and giving details as to their locations and to weapons they are alleged to have.

Miss Hearst's willingness to cooperate with prosecutors represents the dramatic turnaround they had been working for since her conviction March 20 for armed robbery of a San Francisco bank.

The developments followed a secret meeting Tuesday in the U.S. attorney's office here of more than a dozen prosecutors from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Marin and Alameda Counties and the state attorney general's office. They discussed new information about the activities of the Symbionese group and the role of Miss Hearst as a participant and possible witness.

Miss Hearst, who is recovering in a Redwood City hospital from minor surgery involving a collapsed lung, began providing federal officials with new information on the SLA Monday afternoon immediately after U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter postponed her final sentencing in the bank robbery conviction.

In Fair Condition

According to a participant in the secret meeting Tuesday, Miss Hearst met with FBI agents and the U.S. attorney Monday in accordance with arrangements made two weeks earlier.

Miss Hearst, meanwhile, was reported yesterday afternoon to be in "fair" condition as she recovered from the collapsed lung in Sequoia Hospital in Redwood City, a suburb south of San Francisco.

The doctors have diagnosed her ailment as "spontaneous pneumothorax," a condition that occurs most frequently in young people of slight build when air escapes from the lung into the cavity between the lung and the rib cage, causing a collapse.

Judge Upholds Louisiana Purchase

NEW ORLEANS, April 15 (Reuters).—A New Orleans woman has lost a bid to have the Louisiana Purchase, the deal in which a vast tract of land was bought by the United States from France in 1803, declared illegal.

U.S. District Judge Jack Gordon dismissed the suit and told its author, Mrs. Cecilia Tizzo: "This is not a playground."

Mrs. Tizzo, who said she was a presidential candidate for the American People's party, asserted that neither Napoleon nor Thomas Jefferson had the authority to sell and buy the territory because it then belonged to Spain. Judge Gordon said the legality of the sale was settled many years ago and that any suit should have been filed before 1809.

Prosecutor Bars Lockheed Count Against 4 Turks

ANKARA, April 15 (UPI).—A military prosecutor today withdrew corruption charges growing out of the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoff scandal against four senior Turkish Air Force officers, including a former commander, Gen. Emin Alpkaya.

"I believe none of the defendants had any intention of committing a crime," the prosecutor, Col. Mehmet Turan, told a military tribunal trying the four officers. The court-martial was adjourned until Monday.

Gen. Alpkaya resigned as commander March 5 following disclosures of hidden funds by a special commission investigating charges that Lockheed bribed senior Turkish officials. The commission had said that Gen. Alpkaya received $30,000 from an Italian-based Lockheed supplier.

U.S. Data in The Hague

THE HAGUE, April 15 (AP).—A commission probing allegations that Prince Bernhard took payoffs from Lockheed said today that it has received documents on the Dutch part of the scandal from U.S. authorities.

The United States and the Netherlands are trading information on the Lockheed affair under the terms of a formal agreement signed in Washington last month.

World Bank Chief Defends Decision On Loan to Chile

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—The president of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, has defended its recent decision to grant a $33-million loan to Chile. The defense was contained in a letter to Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis.

Rep. Reuss, chairman of the International Economic Subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee, had attacked the credit, charging the bank with taking a more lenient attitude toward the present government of Chile than it did toward the previous administration, headed by the late President Salvadore Allende, a Marxist.

In his reply, Mr. McNamara stated that the World Bank "has used the same economic and technical criteria in assessing creditworthiness of Chile's present government as it used for its predecessor."

He pointed out that the rate of inflation in Chile last year was 341 per cent, down from a 1973 peak of 405 per cent, and that the monthly rate of inflation had declined from 20 per cent early last year to about 10 per cent now.

In addition, Mr. McNamara said that Chile's balance-of-payments deficit, expected to be $800 million for last year, was $250 million, that the domestic government deficit was reduced and that Chile was making substantial efforts to meet the payments on its external debt.

U.S. Airlines Extending Searches of Baggage

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—Airlines today began a new system of spot inspections of baggage checked into holds in an effort to prevent terrorists from planting explosives aboard planes.

The Federal Aviation Administration ordered the baggage screening on all domestic flights. Some passengers will be asked to furnish identification or open their bags, the FAA said. They can refuse but, if they do, the airlines can refuse to carry them.

UN Unit Says Funds Lag for Environment

NAIROBI, April 15 (AP).—The world's chief environmental agency said yesterday that it may be forced to make major cuts in its programs because the United States and other nations are lagging in contributions.

The United Nations Environment Program said it is critically short of funds four years after its founding—which signaled a global concern about the preservation of man's surroundings.

UNEP spokesmen told reporters that the United States, the biggest contributor, was also the furthest behind in payments, with only $12.5 million given out of a $40-million pledge. U.S. delegates replied that the UNEP has so far been unable to spend all the money available to it and suggested that the UNEP's financial crisis was not as severe as it claimed.

$60 Million Awaited

UNEP Executive Director Mostafa Tolba of Egypt said the agency has received less than half of the $109 million pledged by member nations for the five years ending in 1977. In remarks to the UNEP's fourth annual governing council meeting, which ended yesterday, he appealed for prompt payment of the remaining $60 million.

Mr. Tolba said the UNEP is currently unable to start any new activities but will strive to meet its current commitments. He said he has deferred nearly 42 new projects this year that would have added to the UNEP's present 300 programs.

The Nairobi-based UNEP is a coordinating agency that seeks to increase public awareness of environmental issues and to collect scientific data. It promotes programs against pollution, urban crowding and other problems.

Delegates and UNEP officials blamed the world recession and other factors for the lag in contributions. Some said Western donors who provide most of the funds are reluctant to support programs mainly benefiting developing countries.

Others said the UNEP has failed to campaign strongly for funds from Third World countries, including wealthy oil producers, whose donations are small.

U.S. Stops Work On Jordan Arms

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The Defense Department said today that it had ordered work stopped on production of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles for Jordan.

A spokesman said the stop order went to the Raytheon Corp. a month ago, "because of financial problems the Jordanian government is having." There was no explanation for the lack of an earlier announcement of the action.

Jordan had already announced that it was abandoning efforts to purchase the Hawks because of high costs and congressional opposition. Instead, it said this week, it would seek similar arms from the Soviet Union.

Rhodesia Reports 13 More Slayings

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 15 (AP).—Security forces have killed eight black nationalist guerrillas in the last four days, officials said today. They said that three other guerrillas were killed by a comrade who later surrendered, and two persons who broke the curfew along the border with Mozambique were shot to death by security men.

Defense headquarters in South Africa said yesterday that one of its soldiers had been killed by guerrillas along the border between Angola and South-West Africa.

A statement said that the soldier was shot during a patrol near the border. It said the shots were apparently fired from the Angolan side of the frontier by a unit of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

Zambia-Angola Tie

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 15 (Reuters).—Zambia today announced that it had officially recognized the People's Republic of Angola. Zambia was one of the few African countries which had withheld recognition.

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6. Somebody's birthday.
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Friday, April 16, 1976

The Problems of Italy

Italy both has and poses problems. And certainly not the least among them, for Italy and its friends, is its heretical Communist party. In the United States, for example, Democratic contenders for the presidential nomination and their advisers have been berating Mr Kissinger for his open opposition to the entry of the Italian Communists into the government. And they have also been berating the Christian Democrats for what is usually called "three decades" of inefficiency corruption or any other derogatory adjective that seems to suit the occasion.

But in this campaign mishmash, a good deal of recent Italian history is forgotten; a good deal of the current situation is overlooked. Among the former are the triumphs of Alcide De Gasperi, justly called the "ablest Italian political leader since Cavour." De Gasperi made the Christian Democrats the largest Italian party—a position which is only now being challenged by the Communists. He also presided over an "economic miracle" quite as striking as that of West Germany, if much less enduring. Italy, after World War II, was a ravaged and inchoate state, with banditry rampant, four millions of unemployed, much destruction left by the fighting that had raged from the tip to the top of the Italian boot. Like the rest of Western Europe, Italy received much aid from the United States, including the assistance of the Marshall Plan—but De Gasperi and his Christian Democrats were able to convert that aid into an economic boom.

* * *

Unhappily, neither De Gasperi nor the boom were permanent. By 1953, the Christian Democrats had followed the Socialists into serious splits, and a succession of short-lived coalition governments ensued. When to this state of confusion was added a serious economic recession, Italy seemed to come apart at the seams. It is not altogether irrelevant to the condition of Italian affairs that this latest crisis (which may force an early election) was precipitated by the abortion issue. For this is something that has political sting in many areas, including the United States, and reflects a major change in Western society—one which has particular meaning for the homeland of the Roman Catholic Church.

The immediate issue concerning the Communist party is not whether the people will vote it into office, but whether it should, either as the largest single party (if that should result from the elections) or as the second largest, be part of a coalition government. The Italian Communists have been notably reasonable in their approach, notably successful in municipal government. But they are, after all, Communists, and whether their participation in government will mean the same kind of confrontation that ended so many coalition governments after World War II, or merely place Italian participation in NATO in jeopardy, this is a very serious matter for Italy and its allies.

So perhaps a general election is the only sound approach to the question of government. As for solving the major problem of Italy—its economic tribulations and decreasing social discipline—it calls for leadership, imagination and drive. The Communists have those qualities, along with their legacy of threat to the fundamentals of postwar Italy. Unless something similar emerges on the other side, Italy's problems will increase.



'If the Country's Such a Mess, Why Do All These Guys Want to Preside?'

West Bank Politics

The municipal elections just held on the Israeli-occupied West Bank have propelled the question of that territory's future into a new stage, one holding—as all new Mideast stages hold—both promise and peril. The old officials belonged generally to the traditional Jordanian-oriented (and paid) establishment which accepted that the future would somehow be worked out in a Jordanian-Israeli deal. If the prospects of such a deal had looked brighter, no doubt these officials would have been returned. The winners on Tuesday, however, were Palestinian nationalists and Arab radicals who rode to victory on the frustrations accumulated during nine years of Israeli occupation. They are a varied group and an excited group and, since they have neither organizational discipline nor a political program, it is simply not possible for them or others to know what they will do.

It would be nice if these newly elected municipal officials would start out by addressing themselves to municipal affairs.

Their preoccupation with civic affairs would not only be of practical value to their 650,000 constituents, as well as being a major political convenience to the Israeli and Jordanian governments. It might also have a tempering effect upon their anti-Israel crusading zeal. But such are the pulls of Palestinian politics that the new councilmen are unlikely to be content with sweeping the streets. They will probably feel compelled to struggle politically, by exploiting the broad opportunities afforded by the liberal Israeli occupation, for a Palestinian West Bank (and Gaza) state. There will be no shortage of fire-eaters in Beirut ready to describe as "collaboration" a routine concern for the West Bank population's good. The fire-eaters' apprehension that a West Bank leadership might be consolidated without them gives them, unfortunately, a powerful extra incentive to keep the pot boiling. This is the familiar dilemma of any national group outside its own homeland. It will persist and deepen as long as the occupation goes on.

Given the virtual certainty of continued Palestinian flailing, the future of the West Bank will mostly depend on the Israelis—and secondarily, on the Jordanians. Currently the Israelis are paralyzed. They can agree among themselves neither on how to hold the West Bank (what kind of occupation, what settlement policy, etc.) nor on how they might relinquish at least some part of it. This has been perhaps the most grievous failure of successive Israeli governments since 1967. The opportunities Tel Aviv has wasted to deal with King Hussein can probably not be counted on the fingers of one hand. Perhaps the lone positive element is that there now is a live and growing discussion in Israel of whether there are Palestinian "moderates" with whom Israel might safely deal—in the West Bank if not within the Palestine Liberation Organization outside it—and of what Israel might do to draw them out and strengthen them. Given the continued dedication to Israel's destruction in the PLO's official program and in the deeds of some part of its following, this would be no small achievement. But, even so, it would not be enough.

In the past, U.S. officials have tended to favor the idea of an Israeli-Jordanian West Bank deal. More recently, another policy current has emerged: to try to nudge Israel and the PLO to move towards acceptance of each other as eventual partners in a quest for accommodation. This is the context in which the administration has criticized Israeli settlements in the occupied territories—while consistently blocking the efforts of others to break down Israeli resistance to any dealing with the PLO until that organization accepts the basic UN resolutions calling for a negotiated peace. These two U.S. policy currents are not necessarily contradictory. Either or both could be served by development of a strong, well-rooted, responsible Palestinian leadership on the West Bank. That is the objective that all concerned should be working for.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Peking's Nuclear Restraint

By Jonathan D. Pollack

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—It is now more than 11 years since China exploded its first nuclear device. The almost universal alarm evident a decade ago is now rarely heard, and properly so.

China's emergence as a nuclear-weapon state has reinforced rather than undermined the caution and control long apparent in Peking's conduct of its foreign affairs.

Chinese leaders have not been prone to reckless actions, nor have they used atomic blackmail against nonnuclear states. Peking has not transferred nuclear technology or fissionable material to other countries, and has consistently sought to limit the contingencies under which it might use such weapons.

It is also obvious that China's nuclear program has not proceeded according to U.S. expectations. The belief that China would engage in widespread weapons testing and rapid deployment of delivery systems was clearly mistaken. China has conducted 18 known tests since 1964. During the same period, according to the public record, the United States has tested weapons on 278 occasions, and the Soviet Union 167 times.

Delivery Systems

The slow growth in delivery systems is even more striking. As acknowledged by Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in recent congressional testimony, a "limited range" intercontinental ballistic missile ready for deployment for several years has yet to become operational. Nor has China deployed any sea-launched ballistic missiles. Chinese strategic forces instead consist of a modest complement of medium-range and intermediate-range bombers and ballistic missiles, based heavily on Soviet technology of the late 1950s and even earlier. Moreover, the growth of these forces has virtually ceased in recent years. No intermediate bombers, for example, are known to have been built or deployed since 1973.

The premises underlying Chinese policy emerge more clearly from these trends. Chinese officials have always insisted that their country's development of nuclear weapons is "solely for the purpose of self-defense." The principal objective is to assure that China acquires an unspecified but survivable retaliatory capability, particularly against the Soviet Union.

Thus, a consensus appears to exist in Peking to avoid the unrestrained growth of Chinese nuclear-delivery systems. Intermediate and medium-range missiles, even if "obsolescent and cumbersome" (Gen. Brown's description), can be dispersed widely, and never clustered in significant numbers. Placing missiles in caves helps compensate for insufficiencies in hardened underground silos. Similarly, what Gen. Brown termed an "old and vulnerable" bomber force can be rotated frequently to different airfields. Such steps help undermine any first-strike calculations that Soviet military planners could have reasonably considered only a few years ago.

Role Restricted

Restricting the role of China's nuclear weapons to a strategy of pure deterrence has other advantages, as well. It greatly constrains the technological and economic burdens of attempting to match Soviet and United States delivery systems. There is, moreover, no assurance that China's capacities in high-technology areas such as guidance systems, warhead design and fueling techniques can even approximate the efforts of the superpowers.

The acquisition of a modest but credible second-strike force seems a more realistic objective. Such a limited goal enables China to avoid the endless problem of technology acquisition and modernization of forces that plagues the United States and the Soviet Union. And it can be accomplished without any appreciable detriment to Chinese security.

When Peking eventually assembles a fuller array of delivery systems, such capabilities will be attributable to a far less burdensome strategy of incremental weapons development. It will not derive from a frenzied effort to achieve superficial equivalence with Soviet and U.S. strategic power.

These findings raise serious doubts about any incipient triangularity in the strategic relations among China, the United States and the Soviet Union. The widely accepted view that Peking must emulate Washington and Moscow remains unproved. Indeed, the Chinese situation suggests very much the contrary—that there are paths to great-power status that do not depend upon endless expenditures for armaments.

China, then, has done more than merely voice acceptance of the premises of nuclear deterrence. Unlike Soviet and U.S. elites, its leaders have acted upon such assumptions. What possible gains would accrue to Peking for it to depart from the modest strategic course that now serves China so well?

Jonathan D. Pollack is a research fellow in the Harvard University program for science and international affairs. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Mean Political Tricks

Dismay in India

By X

NEW DELHI—Many Indians supported Prime Minister Indira Gandhi when she declared a state of national emergency last June and sent tens of thousands of her critics to prison. They evidently felt that her conviction earlier by the Allahabad High Court on charges of electoral corruption and the consequent loss of her parliamentary seat for six years would deprive India of her strong leadership and weaken the democratic fabric.

Explaining her drastic response to plans by the non-Communist opposition parties to organize a national campaign to force her to resign, Mrs. Gandhi said in early July: "My intention is not to destroy but strengthen democracy. Let it not be said that Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter will ever think of undoing what her great father strove for all his life."

But as the emergency drags on, many of Mrs. Gandhi's erstwhile supporters and admirers seem to be skeptical of her claim that "this bitter medicine is necessary to cure the patient of his serious illness."

Erosion of Values

For what is happening in India is the gradual erosion of all the political, moral and ethical values on which Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and other founding fathers of independence built the new nation.

"The damage done in the last nine months is almost irreparable," said a professor at Delhi University. "It is not a mere question of an emergency having been declared and a large number of people arrested. These could be undone by a process of reconciliation. But the very foundation of democracy is being ruthlessly destroyed."

Mrs. Gandhi, her disillusioned admirers say, is resorting to the meanest political tricks to suppress the last vestiges of democracy. They are particularly dismayed by the manner in which the opposition-ruled governments in the states of Tamil Nadu and Gujarat were toppled.

The Tamil Nadu administration was dismissed on Jan. 31 on the ground that it was planning a secessionist movement against the government. Even ruling Congress party members of Parliament privately admit that there is not a shred of evidence to support this charge.

What took place subsequently in Gujarat was even more immoral. As one former Gujarat cabinet minister told me, "Threats, blackmail and bribes were used to cause defections from the state ruling party."

The judiciary has been systematically attacked. The latest move is to abridge or entirely remove Article 226 of the Indian Constitution, depriving state high courts and the New Delhi Supreme Court of the power to entertain writ petitions from aggrieved citizens. A former Supreme Court judge said: "It would deliver the final fatal blow at our judicial system and make the executive a law unto itself."

The nation's four news agencies have been nationalized, and attempts are being made to muzzle nonconformist editors and journalists fired by their publishers. Mrs. Gandhi's secret intelligence service has infiltrated all major newspapers in the nation with the help of Establishment journalists. In New Delhi, at least 40 newspapermen are known to be working for intelligence.

Today, as one senior government official ruefully admits, there is not even the pretense of maintaining the barrier between the civil services and the ruling party. Key decisions concerning the administration are taken by party bosses, senior civil servants are often answerable to local party functionaries, and the government machinery is being brazenly used for purely party purposes.

For instance, government jobs are being placed at the disposal of party men, while the government-owned railways and passenger buses are being commandeered to collect crowds for party rallies, especially those addressed by Mrs. Gandhi.

Hoodlums

The Congress party chairman, Dev Kant Borooah, said at a rally: "Those who are not committed to the policies of our beloved leader Prime Minister Indira Gandhi have no place in our body politic." Young hoodlums claiming to be members of the youth wing of the Congress party broke up a meeting of Calcutta students called to pray for the health of Jaya Prakash Narayan, the ailing opposition leader. Many had to be hospitalized.

Indians say that under the authoritarian rule of Mrs. Gandhi their nation has witnessed a shocking betrayal of the democratic and humanistic principles of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. With the revered Acharya Bhave, the last surviving colleague of Gandhi, effectively censored (his critical speeches have been blacked out in the press) and the patient Narayan depending on a kidney machine for his very survival, there is little to prevent Mrs. Gandhi from completing her work of senseless destruction.

The writer of this article, identified as X, is an Indian journalist who asked for anonymity. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The Water-Clock Approach

By Anthony Lewis

DAVIS, Calif.—"You ask him the time, and you get a history of water clocks." That quip, by a liberal critic of Jerry Brown, sums up one complaint about his performance as governor: that by calling for a deeper look at issues before government acts, as he often does, he fails to meet immediate needs.

Brown's record is of interest nationally not only because he has made himself a candidate for president. He is trying a new style of politics in a state that has often been ground for political experiment. But precisely because he talks in a different way, it is not so easy to appraise the record.

The Los Angeles Times, playing on Brown's theme that there are "limits" to what government can do, said recently that his record showed he "has been too ready to impose unnecessary limits on himself." It mentioned, for example, that he had not solved the crisis provoked by California's zooming medical malpractice insurance costs.

His Technique

But those close to Brown say the malpractice example precisely shows the value of his long-term, questioning technique—what could be called the water-clock approach to governing. The case was argued by Anthony Kline, his legal affairs secretary, who first knew Jerry Brown at the Yale Law School.

The immediate malpractice problem will be dealt with by a special insurance fund, Kline said, when doctors argue out the details. But in the meantime, he said, Brown's attitude had opened up larger questions about the reason for the crisis. Why, for example, are the recoveries in tort (civil damage) cases so large out here? Why are millions of dollars paid for noneconomic losses such as pain and suffering? Who bears those costs in society?

All kinds of insurance premiums are climbing in California—lawyers' malpractice rates up 343 per cent in a year, even insurance for bars way up because they are now liable for damage done by drunken patrons to third parties. Kline said that recoveries in suits over defective consumer products had increased so much that 10 per cent of a typical item's price now represented the cost of insurance.

And as these facts were discussed with Brown, there arose the idea of re-examining the whole basis of compensation for injuries. In short, are lawsuits the best way to handle the problem—best for the injured individual, best for the society that eventually pays the costs? The legislature has before it now a proposal to have a legal commission study this large question over the next four years.

The water-clock approach has been used in many other cases. When Brown was told that he had 70 judicial vacancies to fill, for instance, he asked why so many judges were needed; proposals for major judicial reform are now on the way. But none of these examples would satisfy those who are disappointed in the Brown record.

Some liberal Democrats feel that the governor they helped elect lacks human compassion. One said: "He talks about equality, but he has done almost nothing for the worst-off people—nothing on health care or tax reform, say. He's temperamentally against affirmative government programs, and you never can move toward equality in a society without them."

A skeptical newspaper reporter said Brown reminded him of a man who came home and was told by his wife that one of their three children was sick, another was in the juvenile home, the third was upstairs breaking up the furniture. And the man said, "Let's think about this monogamy thing. Where's our marriage going? What are our responsibilities?" Still another critic wondered whether Brown was really interested in anything more profound than his own ambitions. This person said he thought the governor focused on long-range questions because any immediate action tends to arouse opposition.

In answer to the charge that he lacks compassion or political courage, Brown supporters can point to his tenacious backing of the farm workers—hardly a comfortable group for many Californians. Brown's device to settle the farm labor battle, a board to hold elections in the field, has been stalled for lack of funds but that standoff may soon be resolved.

Brown himself says that he has some reformist programs that will have more in a year or two when there has been time to examine assumptions—but he adds that programs are not everything. He emphasizes the importance of appointments, and he has made highly unusual ones, a large proportion from among minorities and political out-groups. Even liberals who deplore his lack of programs applaud his appointments.

In any case, the California public likes the record—to an extraordinary degree. In a March Field poll published this week, 53 per cent rated him as doing a good job, 32 per cent as doing a poor, 6 no opinion. That is better than Ronald Reagan or Ford did in a Field poll. And so the puzzled visitor has to suspect that Jerry Brown is on to something.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

U.S.-Soviet A-Arms Pact

A new U.S.-Soviet agreement on underground nuclear test controls has been reached. Its technical and practical significance is very limited . . . A step has nonetheless been made which cuts into a principle proclaimed sacrosanct by the Kremlin: Any verification on the spot up to now was proscribed, likened to "official spying" and denounced as an inadmissible interference in domestic affairs.

It is also to be noted that the new agreement is announced a few weeks after the secret conference in London where the nuclear technology exporting powers, including the Soviet Union, adopted a code of ethics to slow down proliferation. So, even though to all appearances the SALT-2 talks are stalling, Mr. Brezhnev intends to demonstrate his goodwill . . . But one cannot help thinking that his eagerness to help Mr Ford in his election campaign, and Mr. Kissinger, who is being attacked on all sides, has something to do with the timing of the move. This agreement actually could have been delayed for a few months.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Letters

Vorster in Israel

The news of South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster's visit to Israel (IHT, April 9) does not come as a surprise to those of us following the political trend in Israel. Unfortunately, the frequently encountered analogy between apartheid and Israeli policy towards its Arab population is becoming more realistic daily.

Yet the surprise irony of the visit is that the self-avowed fascist Vorster is reported as stating that he "cannot understand" how the Nazi genocide move against the Jews could have happened. Anyone familiar with South African politics will not have forgotten Vorster's pro-Nazi sympathies during World War II.

As leader of the apartheid regime, Vorster tactically conceals his anti-Semitism in order to buy weapons to maintain domination over the "inferior races" in South Africa. Israeli participation in this act is not only shameful but affords the best answer to Vorster's query regarding the cause of genocide. For surely the holocaust which befell European Jewry was partly the result of the self-interested indifference and hypocritical humanism of the Western democracies.

Let us hope that responsible governments and people will do all in their power to expose and defeat the South African fascists and prevent genocide in Africa.

V. ROSE.

Paris.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 16, 1901

ROME—Pope Leo XIII held a secret consistory yesterday, at which he appointed 12 new cardinals. Of these nine are Italians. No English-speaking prelates received the red hat. After the ceremony, His Holiness delivered a spirited allocution against divorce, which he described as the chief cause of modern degeneration.

Fifty Years Ago

April 16, 1926

NEW YORK—Jean Sibelius, eminent Finnish composer, has been commissioned by the New York Symphony Society to write a work specially for presentation by it next season under the direction of Walter Damrosch. Sibelius has cabled from Helsingfors that the composition is already under way and will be finished in plenty of time.

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ding to New Study

ert Says Deserts Growing earch for Food Intensifies

By William Robbins

IINGTON, April 15 Growing populations for- food and energy are ste wide areas of Africa, Latin America even as countries try to help er lands develop their uction resources, a new study warns.

eserts are creeping out- ik Eckholm, author of , said here yesterday. erts are pulled outward as."

holm's study was spon- the Worldwatch Insti- Washington research or- where he is a senior with support from the tions Environment Pro- s work, titled "Losing Ground: Environmental Stress and World Food Prospects," is being published in book form.

"It's no coincidence that in each of the countries suffering food problems, the forests have been virtually wiped out," Mr. Eckholm said. The author also made these points:

• Human and livestock abuse of the land through overgrazing and cultivation of marginal arid land accelerates "desertification," a word that Mr. Eckholm said was gaining use among ecologists.

• Delicate ecological systems are being upset by increasing efforts to cultivate steep mountain slopes, with resulting soil erosion and flood hazards. These problems, in turn, cause siltation of rivers, canals and reservoirs.

• Irrigated lands are losing productivity through waterlogging and salinity, which result from inadequate provision for drainage.

The principal causes of deforestation, according to Mr. Eckholm, are the spread of agriculture, the use of wood for fuel and, in some areas, irresponsible commercial timbering.

The disappearance of firewood has had a further damaging result, he said, forcing people to use dried animal dung for cooking fuel rather than fertilizer.

Much attention has been given in the last few years to the southward spread of the Sahara Desert, he noted. But he warned of the same problem on the Sahara's northern edge, where about 250,000 acres are lost yearly to the desert, and he said that a similar loss was occurring in northwest India, the Middle East and eastern Africa.

Mr. Eckholm estimated that about 500,000 acres of irrigated land are yearly lost to cultivation because of waterlogging and salinity.

The deterioration of land resources can be reversed, he said, but only through strong efforts in the endangered countries. He noted that wide areas of denuded land in China had been reforested by mobilized manpower.

One of the most urgent needs in developing countries, he added, was a drastic slowdown in population growth.

nger to See l Leaders rip to Africa

NGTON, April 15 (AP). y of State Henry Kis- ans to meet leaders of bel movements from frica, Rhodesia and st Africa during his trip to Africa, Rep. ggs, D-Mich., said yes- he trip begins April 23. ggs told reporters that tary will confer with ders from these coun- ng stopovers in Zambia nia.

will send a signal to [Rhodesia] and Pre- th Africa] that the ies is serious about its ments," Rep. Diggs said Congressional Black et with Mr. Kissinger. at speeches, Mr. Kissin- xpressed support for an toward black majority southern Africa. Rep. d Mr. Kissinger plans a ech during his African ing U.S. policy toward n.

ited States and South pported the same side cent Angolan civil war matic observers say this the United States some e support in black

ntist Sees U.S. Benefits uake Prediction by China

By Richard C. Paddock

NGTON, April 15.—The accurately predicted an e that struck the city ng in February of last president of the Amer- physical Union said yes- an evacuation of more illion persons, based on ction, saved an estimat- of thousands of lives.

nk Press suggested that ese techniques of earth- diction might be applied rn California.

scientists began inten- of the Haicheng area— xtreme northeast—after overed an uplifted area city similar to a bulge arth along a 100-mile the San Andreas Fault mdale, Calif., about 25 th of Los Angeles.

ss said the Chinese, who igh priority on earth- search, concentrated a restigative effort in the area from 1970, when on the earth's crust vered until last year, e earthquake destroyed n Liaoning Province.

umbers of scientists, in- thousands of amateur ists, kept track of the rustal deformation and mall-earthquake activity ea, Dr. Press said.

onths before the quake, d, there was unusual ehavior in the general umber of water wells be- iddy and showed bub- tivity. The radioactive content of the water also increased.

After a medium-size quake shook the earth 65 kilometers north of Haicheng, the Chinese government fortified buildings in the city and conducted "earthquake maneuvers," Dr. Press said.

Unusual phenomena increased; in some places, water spurted from the earth and snakes came above ground and froze in the winter weather, according to Dr. Press.

On Feb. 1, small tremors began in a new area near Haicheng. On Feb. 3, there were 500 tremors. An evacuation order was given the next day, 6 1-2 hours before the earthquake struck with a force measuring 7.3 on the Richter Scale, an extremely high reading.

About 50 per cent of the houses in the area were destroyed or badly damaged. In some districts, 90 per cent of the buildings collapsed. Out of more than a million residents of the area, only several hundred persons were killed, according to Dr. Press.

"It is too soon to assess the American response to the worrisome uplift on the San Andreas Fault," he said, but he indicated that the Los Angeles area is not well prepared for a major quake. "The region of concern is not very well instrumented," he said.

In addition, Dr. Press cited reports that seismic researchers in southern California claim their work is being slowed by insufficient budgets.

Whether the California bulge is a sign of impending disaster or not, he said, "precautionary measures will not be in vain—the San Andreas Fault will undoubtedly rupture again."

© Los Angeles Times.

untries Sign hara Accord

, April 15 (Reuters).— and Mauritania have he Western Sahara he- em and have apparently o share the large phos- eposits which are the s main economic re-

o countries signed an it here yesterday giving phate mines at Bu-Craa co, while less than one the territory went to ia.

November. Spain agreed over the Western Sahara co and Mauritania. The backed Polisario libera- it wants self-determina- the territory and has it an independent re- Algeria and some other of the Organization of Unity have recognized the lly declared republic.

al Hunters From Ice Floe

April 15 (UPI).— A n ship yesterday rescued unters marooned on an for almost 24 hours in zing Arctic Ocean after d their sinking ship.

merican rescue helicopter flavik, Iceland, also ar- the scene, and it is pos- at it may take them Norway later tonight or ," a rescue official said.



United Press International.

WINE SALE—Buyers from all over West Germany tasting 1975 Rheingau wines at tables set up in the cloister of the Kloster Eberbach monastery in Eltville. Each had a sack of bread to refresh his taste.

Obituaries

Israeli Lt. Gen. David Elazar, Resigned Following '73 War

TEL AVIV, April 15 (UPI).—David Elazar, 51, who resigned under a cloud as chief of staff because of Israel's lack of preparation for the 1973 Middle East war, died today.

The retired lieutenant general, nicknamed "Dado," died at Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital after suffering an apparent heart attack while swimming in a pool near his suburban home.

Doctors at the hospital said a medical team tried for more than an hour to save Gen. Elazar but finally gave up in the early evening and pronounced him dead.

Gen. Elazar, who had been chairman of the board of Israel's Zim shipping line since leaving the armed forces in 1974, resigned after an investigative commission criticized his preparations for the Yom Kippur war.

The committee accused him of failing to recommend a partial mobilization of Israel's military forces a week before the outbreak of war and of failing to draw up an adequate defense plan against an all-out attack.

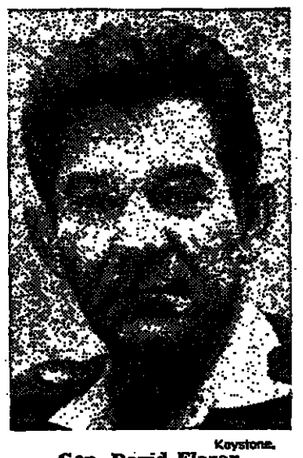
Born in Yugoslavia

Born in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Gen. Elazar migrated to Israel in 1940 at the age of 15. It was in his native land that he acquired the name "Dado," a common Yugoslav nickname.

During his days of fighting with the underground Zionist army Gen. Elazar gained a second nickname, "Bulldog," referring to his tenacious combat performance.

In the 1948 Israeli war of independence, he commanded the company which fought in the Old City of Jerusalem. After the war he studied economics and Middle Eastern affairs at Hebrew University and in 1956 he became a colonel commanding the infantry brigade that fought in the Gaza Strip. He soon became deputy commander of the armored corps under Lt.-Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, succeeding him as commander of the corps in 1961.

In the next 10 years, he followed Gen. Bar-Lev from command to command and finally to the post of chief of staff of Israeli armed forces.



Keystone.

Gen. David Elazar

Mariano Ospina Perez

BOGOTA, April 15 (UPI).—Former Colombian President Mariano Ospina Perez, 85, under whose 1946-1950 administration the Colombian civil war between Liberals and Conservatives broke out, died yesterday at a hospital.

Mr. Ospina, still the nominal head of the Conservative party, died a week after he was hospitalized for intestinal bleeding.

Mr. Ospina had been leading the Conservative campaign for Colombia's midterm municipal and state elections on Easter Sunday. Despite his advanced age, he crisscrossed the country trying to get out the Conservative vote.

Mr. Ospina is survived by his wife, Bertha, a senator and almost as prominent in Colombia as Mr. Ospina himself, and by four sons and a daughter.

One of his sons, Mariano Ospina Hernandez, is also a senator, and another, Rodrigo, is manager of the Bogota newspaper La Republica.

Mr. Ospina won the Colombian presidency with a plurality in 1946 when the Liberals split between two candidates.

In 1948, a general uprising occurred in Bogota when populist Liberal leader Eliecer Gaitan was assassinated. Rather than flee and resign the presidency, Mr. Ospina quelled the rebellion and dissolved Congress when it tried to impeach him.

In the 1950 presidential elections, the Liberals refused to participate and another conservative, Laureano Gomez, took over the reins of government.

Between 1948 and 1958, when the Liberals and Conservatives finally patched up their feud in the so-called National Front Coalition, a civil war raged in Colombia in which it is estimated more than 100,000 persons died.

Judge William Hastie

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP).—Judge William H. Hastie, 71, the first black appointed to a federal appeals court and an early leader in the civil-rights movement in the United States, died yesterday.

Judge Hastie, retired chief judge of the 3d Circuit Court of Appeals, collapsed while playing golf with a friend, Dr. Cyril Riley, who said death apparently was due to heart failure.

Judge Hastie had held the position of senior judge of the Appeals Court since his retirement as chief judge in 1971. He was appointed to the Appellate Court in 1949 by President Harry Truman.

He was the first black to serve on the U.S. District Court of the Virgin Islands and later became the first black governor of the U.S. possession, serving from 1946 to 1949.

Miriam Cooper Walsh

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 15 (UPI).—Miriam Cooper Walsh, 84, who starred with Lillian Gish in the first feature-length motion picture, died Tuesday at Cedars Nursing Home, where she had been staying since suffering a stroke this year.

Mrs. Walsh became known for her performances in "Birth of a Nation" and later in "Intolerance," made by D. W. Griffith.

She later divorced the director and producer Raoul Walsh and left the movie industry in 1927.

'Ball of Lightning' Said to Invade U.K. Home, Threaten Housewife

LONDON, April 15 (Reuters).—A housewife has been struck in her home by something that many scientists refuse to believe exists—a "ball of lightning."

Nature, a science journal, reported today that the woman was in the kitchen of her home in Smithwick, central England, one evening last August when a bright blue-to-purple globe of light, about the size of a tennis ball, appeared above her stove, surrounded by a flame-colored halo. It floated toward the woman, making a rattling noise, and hit her thigh, melting a 4-by-2-inch hole through her dress and tights. She quickly brushed it away and it disappeared.

"Where I brushed it away there appeared a redness and swelling on my left hand," said the woman, who was not named in the Nature article.

Scientists have little knowledge and no satisfactory explanation of lightning balls, but theories about their origin include nuclear reactions, electromagnetic waves and traveling "black holes" from space. Ball lightning reportedly has evaporated buckets of water, floated about inside an aircraft and fried people alive.

But the stories are difficult to corroborate and the deaths may have been caused by ordinary lightning. Tests on the Smithwick woman's skirt may give scientists clues on how much energy is involved and where it comes from.

Nature said that the British Defense Ministry possesses many accounts of such incidents but shrouds them in "ridiculous secrecy" and denies scientists access to the data.

Two New Hits For Paris Music Halls

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 15 (IHT).—In springtime the playgoer's fancy turns to theatrical gaiety. The Paris stage is responding to spring fever and, just in time for Easter, has unveiled a duo of hit revues.

At the Moulin Rouge, modernity and nostalgia, contemporary rhythms and the fabled far-away are blended in an extraordinary entertainment known as "Follement."

The star is Lisette Malidor, who gracefully slithers through macumbas of a Brazilian carnival, takes the grand staircase in regal fashion and in the Belle Epoque finale appears beautifully first as a frisky cocotte and then as a bejewelled lady of the world. The farewell scene with the cancan is set against the scene of the 1900 Exposition. But the revue begins on a topical note with a vision of Giscard d'Estaing flashed on the screen to deliver a dubbed-in address on the joys of the famous Red Mill of Montmartre.

The pace is fast, moving from a sultan's harem to Rio festivities, from samba to three-quarter time, from rock guitars to the Garçons de la Rue's rendition of Xanrof's "Fiacre" (which Yvette Guilbert introduced when Toulouse-Lautrec immortalized her), from Arabian nights to 1976. Interspersed are top-drawer specialties: Kazbek wielding a whip to recapture his runaway "slave." Zari; Eddie Windsor and his lasso; Teddy Mills in a rings-within-rings predicament; and the equilibrists, Hermanos Segura. A tank rises from below stage with two dolphins in it—a bathing beauty joins them. In an interlude Lolo Basset, darling of the Las Vegas nightclubs, a bored and disobedient long-eared and deadpan canine, comes forth to demonstrate her humorous independence.

* * *

The Casino de Paris has reopened with Line Renaud as the dominating figure of its latest production, which is named for her: "Paris-Line." Miss Renaud, now the theater's artistic director, collaborated with Jean Bauchet and Loulou Gasté in the creation of this show.

Vivacious and versatile, she is the evening's dynamo, singing, dancing and clowning through most of it. As the Casino was the cradle of the fame of Mistinguett, Josephine Baker and Maurice Chevalier, the Big Three are honored with a tribute.

There is a medieval princess in search of the key to her chastity belt in an early tableau and a Martian invasion in another, but the show only hits its stride when Line descends the glittering steps to join her singing partners, Romain and the American Mike Clifford. Thereafter she is rarely absent, visiting Banana Island plantations and villages festivals and impersonating an absconding brothel madam. Miss Renaud takes the audience down memory lane from the hippie era (said to be over) to boogie-woogie, the Charleston, the tango, a 1900 waltz and, as expected, the cancan.

Miss Renaud is exuberant company. Her present vehicle is evidence of her sound showmanship.

The costumes, by José Vinas are striking. The choreography of Jerry Jackson is nimble and inventive and the dancers and chorus have been well chosen. Of the novelty acts, Gil Dova's juggling is outstanding and best of all are the Snubbles, a team of wonderfully comic tumblers. The Casino de Paris is again worthy of its worldwide reputation.



Associated Press.

Line Renaud, star of "Paris-Line" at the Casino de Paris.

The Trouble Begins With a Name

Waverley Root

IN the pursuit of picturesque, useful, historical, botanical, medical, etymological and simply curious information about foods familiar, exotic and unspeakable, to lay before readers interested in gastronomy in all its aspects, I am aided by a fair-sized library—or should the word be "obstructed"? If only *one* reference book listed a given food, and set forth the facts concerning it firmly, the task would be an easy one—assuming of course that I believed what it had to say. But only too frequently as soon as a *second* reference book adds its two cents' worth, I find myself confronted with conflicting stories. When half a dozen books chime in, all contradictory, I am in real trouble.

The what? Disagreement begins with its name. I know what it is in fact, for I have eaten it, but what should I call it? It is easy in French, the *crosne* (sometimes spelled *crosnes*, in the singular, and in either case pronounced crone), but in English it is crosne, crosnes, chorogi, Chinese artichoke, Japanese artichoke or knotroot: Take your choice. Precision in the matter of names may sometimes be achieved by fighting one's way through to the scientific tag. The crosne, according to a French source, is *Stachys tuberifera*; according to an American one, it is *Stachys sieboldii*.

Everybody is agreed, at least, that the crosne belongs to the family of Labiatae. It is therefore related to mint, but it neither tastes nor looks like it—not, at least, the part which is eaten, which is not the leaves but the root (a botanist would say the rhizome).

Where does it come from? Japan, says the Larousse encyclopaedia; Japan and China, says the Larousse Gastronomique, with which Webster's dictionary agrees. Manchuria, says Georges Blond, author of an excellent French history of food, who explains that it was misattributed because it was first put on the Western market at a time when there was a fad for everything Japanese, so *crosne du Japon* seemed a good selling name.

The explanation is plausible and might convince us that *crosnes du Japon* is a misnomer, if it were not for one of those five names the vegetable bears in English: write chorogi *choro-gi* and you have the name of the crosne in Japanese.

The attribution of the crosne to Japan is confirmed by the entry devoted to it in the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes," which writes that "the greatest merit of the crosne is undoubtedly that it is an essential part of Japanese salad." One turns to the recipe for Japanese salad in the same work, where it is given as "a mixed salad composed of bits of orange, tomato and pineapple, with lemon juice and sour cream, garnished with lettuce hearts." No crosnes. Incidentally, if this rather ughish combination is Japanese, it must be modern Japanese, for the pineapple was unknown to Japan before Columbus found it in its land of origin, America.

A Town

In French, the vegetable has no other name than *crosne* (or *crosnes*). Everyone agrees that this is derived from the town of Crosnes, not far from Paris, but *not everyone agrees why*. The commonest explanation is that this is where they were first raised commercially by a man named Paillieux (or Pailleux). One authority says that Crosnes never grew crosnes; Paillieux simply named the vegetable for his home town. The chosen land of the crosne seems, indeed, to have been Sully-sur-Loire, of which it was at one time the most important vegetable, attaining such high quality there that crosnes from Sully commanded a premium price on the Paris market.

The introduction of crosnes into France occurred in 1882 or 1887, depending on whom you read, but these dates are, for once, not irreconcilable. Apparently the crosne was first planted experimentally in 1882 and first sold commercially in 1887.

First planted by whom? The Larousse encyclopaedia supplies the name of Bois—no first name, no details. He should be the likeliest candidate for the honor, if this refers to Désiré Bois, the naturalist who at the right period was professor at the National Museum of Natural History, who did introduce a large number of foreign food plants into France and wrote at least two books about them. A separate biographical note on him does indeed credit him specifically with having brought in the crosne, but he is ignored in all other accounts of its arrival. There is also a story that a certain "Dr. Bretschneider, of the Russian Legation at Pekin," sent this vegetable to the National Society of Acclimatation in France; about him or this alleged incident I can find no other trace whatsoever.

Its Shape

The shape of the crosne, which accounts for the English name of knotroot, has been described variously as like that of a scorpion's tail or, poetically, like "a pendant of ivory beads." I had never paid attention to the shape of crosnes on my plate. They are *small, an inch and a half* at the largest, served in an anonymous mass, and it had no more occurred to me to inspect an individual crosne than it would occur to you to inspect an individual bean in a dish of them.

Is its taste exquisite, as one writer claims? It is faint, which *makes it difficult* to assess its quality, agreeable anyway. The commonest description of it, repeated so often that I suspect gastronomic writers of copying it from one another, is that it mingles the savors of the artichoke, the salsify and the potato. For me it tastes simply like salsify, a vegetable for which I have no great enthusiasm, but with even less flavor; it is, however, pleasantly crisp under the teeth.

(c) *1976 Waverley Root.*

ENTERTAINMENT IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 15 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"The Bad News Bears," about a California sandlot ball club and a 12-year-old with a golden arm, is "wise-cracking, occasionally funny and often foul-mouthed," according to Vincent Canby. Walter Matthau's interpretation of a beer-guzzling coach is "rich" and the screenplay by Bill Lancaster shows "talent and discipline." Director Michael Richie "keeps the sentimentality in check and gets first-rate performances from his miniature cast," Canby says. Tatum O'Neal is the prodigy pitcher. "She has an unsettling screen presence, looking like a pretty child but possessing the reserve of someone who's been through the wars. She's eerie." Jackie Earle Haley plays a juvenile delinquent and "looks like an aged munchkin exiled from Oz."

"Mahler," directed by Ken Russell, is, like his other musical biographies. "The Music Lovers" and "Lisztomania," a dream, and tells more about the dreamer than the subject. Richard Eder says. Russell has "many of the qualities of a creator. But he lacks a major one: He will not relinquish his works. They do not have their own life but only his." Robert Powell delivers "a brilliant portrayal of Mahler that gives the film some coherence." Georgina Hale "is somewhat oddly cast as his wife, but the role is extremely well played nonetheless." Mahler's music and the events of his life are linked in a manner "verging at times on the hammy and recalling the old sentimental musical film biographies." Finally, there are dream-extravaganzas of Nazi storm troopers and coffins "that drown out the film's real qualities. When Russell isn't being campy his jangling work gives a real sense of the tight-nerved consciousness of a composer to whom all the world was a minefield of noises."

SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—Diana Ross, completing her European tour, is at the New Victoria Theatre April 16, 18, 19 and 20. There will be an International Festival of Country Music at the Empire Pool Wembley April 17, 18 and 19, featuring, among others, Tammy Wynette, Don Williams, Marty Robbins, Dolly Parton, Rick Nelson and Buffy St. Marie. Concerts start at 6 p.m. every night. The Greatest Swing Band in the World and the Tommy Whittle Quartet open at Ronnie Scott's April 19, replacing Al Jarreau and Clancy. The Glenn Miller Orchestra will be at the New Victoria Theatre April 17 and Sacha Distel will be featured at the Palladium starting April 19.

* * *

BATLEY, England—Neil Sedaka will be at the Variety Club on April 18. The town is in Yorkshire in northern England.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—The Alex Harvey Band is at the RAI-Congrescentrum April 16 at 8 p.m. and the same night there is a jazz concert at the RIM-Huis, featuring Steve Lacy. Don McLean will give a concert at the Concertgebouw April 22 at 8 p.m.

* * *

BRABANT, Belgium — The Golden Gate Quartet is giving a concert in the Notre Dame des Dunes Church April 18 at 8 p.m. in Coxyde; the same night Gilbert Bécaud is at the Casino in Knokke-Heist at 9 p.m. and the Glenn Miller Orchestra at the Casino in Ostende, also at 9 p.m.

* * *

FRANKFURT—Cat Stevens will be at the Festhalle April 21 at 9 p.m.

* * *

MUNICH—J.J. Cale and Neil Landon are at the Circus-Krone-Bau April 17 at 8 p.m. and the Glenn Miller Orchestra will be at the Kongressaal des Deutschen Museums April 20 at 8 p.m.

* * *

GENEVA—Hal Singer will be featured at the Popcorn Club from April 21-24.

* * *

ZURICH—Singer-pianist Alice Darr will be appearing nightly at the Hotel Nova-Park starting April 19.

* * *

PARIS—The Alex Harvey Band will be at the Olympia April 17 at 4 p.m. Chance Evans and the Northwest Jazz Quintet will give a concert at the Foyer International d'Accueil, 30 Rue Cabanis, April 17 at 9 p.m. A Festival of the Two Americas is being held at the American Center through May 15, featuring jazz, folk music and folk dances from North and South America.

* * *

This week's top single in the United States is "Disco Lady" by Johnnie Taylor, and in Britain, "Save Your Kisses For Me" by Brotherhood of Man. No. 6 on the British charts is "Jungle Rock" by Hank Mizell. He recorded it in a Chicago garage in 1957. It sold 120 copies and then was lost for nearly two decades. Now, riding the very strong nostalgia wave in Britain, it is the country's latest hit.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
OFFICE FOR THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUSS-MASSA REGION
— AGADIR —
NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL TENDERS
N° 11-76 ORSM
The Office for the Agricultural Development of the Souss-Massa Region is soliciting international bids for THE SUPPLY OF POSTS OF IRRIGATION for the purpose of irrigating a 6,300 ha. area in the Souss Valley of the Taroudant Region.
Offers must be submitted by noon on May 18 (eighteen), 1976, at the latest.
Tender files may be withdrawn at the headquarters of the Office Régional de Mise-en-Valeur Agricole du Souss-Massa, Rue des Administrations Publiques, B.P. 21, AGADIR, against payment of a cheque, or money order, of 400 DHS (Four Hundred Dirhams), made out to the O.R.M.V.A. of the Souss-Massa.

9. Homesick.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 15

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	74	43⅝	43¼	43⅛	-⅞
51⅛	38	ACF In 2.60	9	16	50¼	50	50¼	+½
10½	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	6	7	9	9	9	
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e		97	11¼	11	11¼	-⅛
9¾	7¼	Advlnv .16s		31	8½	8½	8½	
82⅝	65⅝	AirPrd .20b		35	77	75½	77	-1½
20⅝	13	AirbnFrt .60	14	16	18	18	18	-⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
109½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z1220	109⅛	108½	109⅛	+⅛
101¾	89	AlaP pf9.44		z120	98¼	96½	98½	-1¾
17⅞	11⅞	Alaskln .16o	7	32	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
19⅞	14	Albanyln .60	17	7	17½	17¼	17⅝	-⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	21	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23¼	18⅝	Albertsn .72	8	106	18⅞	17⅞	18	-½
28⅞	19⅞	AlcanAlu .40	42	381	27	26⅝	27	+½
18⅞	14⅞	AlcoStd .68	6	23	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+¼
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	19	26	22½	22¼	22¼	-¼
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	5	40	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11¼	7½	AllegCp .95e	13	16	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
42¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	14	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	-¼
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		42	45	44⅝	44⅞	+¼
20	16⅝	AllgPw 1.60	7	331	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
16⅛	9⅝	AllenGrp .50	13	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	-⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	79	39¾	38¾	39⅝	+⅝
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	7	4	11⅝	11½	11½	-⅛
14	10⅝	AlldProd .60		15	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
59¼	45½	AlldStr 1.70	8	14	52	52	52	-⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .40	7	69	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅛
9½	6¾	AllrtAut .56	9	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
51¼	35½	Alcoa 1.34	28	287	47⅞	46½	47½	+1
41½	33¼	AmalSug 3a	3	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
56½	47	Amax 1.75	13	210	55⅝	55⅛	55½	-⅛
55	55⅛	Amax pfB		13	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	+⅛
17½	11¼	AMBAC .80	8	39	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
9	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	26	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+⅛
22⅞	16⅜	A Hess .30b	6	400	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+½
52⅞	45⅝	A Hes pf3.50		11	49	48⅝	48⅝	
21¼	15⅛	AAirFlt .48	7	11	16⅞	16½	16½	
12⅞	8⅝	Am Airlin		74	9½	9¼	9⅜	
15⅞	11⅝	A Baker .80	4	13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+¼
43½	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	8	69	40⅞	40½	40⅝	+⅛
30¾	19⅞	AmBdcst .60	27	187	27⅝	26¾	27	+⅛
12¼	9¼	AmBldM .40	7	11	10	10	10	-⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	74	33⅞	33½	33½	-⅜
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
28⅛	24⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	255	25⅛	24⅛	24¼	-⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distil		13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
26½	22⅞	ADistTel .64	11	14	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	-⅛
13⅞	12⅞	ADul pf.84a		37	13½	13⅛	13⅞	+⅛
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	9	303	22⅞	22	22⅛	+⅛
15	10	AFamily .30	8	63	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	-⅛
6⅞	2¼	AmFin Sys		38	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	-½
14	7½	AmFinSy pf		z520	9	9	9	
24⅞	22⅛	AGIBd 1.96e		45	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+⅛
17⅞	13	AGenCv 1.32		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	-⅛
16⅞	13⅝	A Gnins .60	6	34	14	13¾	13¾	-⅛
26¼	22	A Gin pf1.50		7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17½	15	A Gins pf.90		6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
18¼	13	AmHoist .60	5	48	16½	16⅛	15½	+½
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	22	503	35	34½	35	+¼
162	147	A Home pf 2		5	155¼	155¼	155¼	-2¾
37¼	29½	AmHosp .34	23	252	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2½	Am Invest		19	3½	3¼	3¼	
10⅞	5⅛	A Medicl .12	8	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	5½	A Medicorp	5	63	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
7⅝	5¼	Am Motors		273	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	-⅛
37⅞	32⅛	A NatG 2.64	7	88	34½	34⅝	34⅝	-⅛
12½	8⅝	AmSeat .20e	6	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
14	8⅞	A Ship 1.07t	11	13	11⅞	11½	11½	
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	10	117	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+⅝
76¼	54½	A Std pf4.75		32	71¾	70½	71	+1¼
8⅛	6⅞	AmSteril .30	11	31	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
31⅞	26⅛	AmStrs 1.60	6	8	27¾	27½	27⅝	+⅛
58⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1599	55⅞	55¼	55⅝	
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		53	58⅝	58	58½	+¼
48¼	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		14	47⅞	47⅛	47½	
47¾	45¾	ATT pfA3.64		4	46½	46⅝	46⅝	-⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	2	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+⅛
24⅜	19¼	Ametek 1	8	13	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	11	73	20	19⅝	19⅝	-⅛
19⅞	14⅛	Amfac Inc 1	6	20	17¾	17½	17⅝	+¼
35	26	AMP Inc .41	46	275	34½	34	34½	
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	2	10⅝	10½	10½	
8⅛	4¾	Ampex Corp	18	51	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	13	43⅝	42⅞	43⅛	+⅛
8	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
41⅞	36⅞	Amsted	6	47	37⅞	36¾	37	+⅛
8	5⅝	Amtel .32	7	8	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	-⅛
26¼	17½	Anacond .60		42	25	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
30⅝	22⅞	AnchrH 1.3	9	20	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	-⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	39	37	36⅞	37	+⅛
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
10½	7⅛	Anixter .16	5	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	9⅝	AnsulCo .53t	9	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
15¾	10½	Apache .50	7	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	-⅛
28⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	173	27	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+¼
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	5	50	15	14⅞	14⅞	-⅛
4⅞	2½	Applid Mag	20	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
60⅝	47¾	ARA Sv 1.86	17	25	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	
13⅞	9¼	ArcataN .44	8	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅛
27¼	20½	ArchDan .28	11	215	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
6	3⅝	Arctic Entr	20	6	4½	4½	4½	
3½	2	Aristar		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	-⅛
17⅞	15½	ArizPSv 1.36	6	181	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
110	103½	ArlPpf 10.70		z250	108	107	108	+1½
25⅞	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	26	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+½
4⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD		19	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	8	56	31½	31⅛	31¼	
32⅞	27	Arm pf2.10		19	30½	30⅛	30⅛	-⅛
52	44¾	Armr pf4.75		260	50	50	50	
32⅞	23⅝	ArmstCk .80	22	72	30¾	30¼	30⅛	-⅛
18⅞	15	ArmRu .40e	9	17	18	17¾	17¾	-⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	-⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Arvin .13e	18	89	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		97	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	-⅛
20	13¼	Asarco .60	22	150	18	17⅝	17⅞	-⅛
27½	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	145	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
40	33⅛	AsdDrG 1.40	12	82	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
14⅞	8⅞	Athlone .60	5	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅞	1⅝	Atico Mtg		7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
19¾	12⅝	AtCyEl 1.54	8	11	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
98⅞	81	AtlRich 2.50	15	394	91⅝	90⅝	90⅞	-1
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z350	47	47	47	-1
165⅝	137	AtlRch pf 3		3	154½	154	154	
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		63	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Atlas Corp	14	83	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	7¼	ATO Inc .24	6	44	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
66	54	AutData .40	29	7	61	61	61	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Autmind .20	6	42	6⅝	6	6	-⅛
12⅞	4⅛	Avco Corp	2	40	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
33⅞	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		11	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞	-⅝
29⅛	23⅝	AveryInt .30	40	11	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	-⅛
13⅞	7½	Avis Inc	7	46	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
20½	10⅞	AvnetInc .50	8	162	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
44¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	17	572	40	39⅞	39⅞	-⅛

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	18½	BabckWil 1	8	116	26¼	26⅛	25⅞	-⅛
14⅝	4¼	Bache .40e	5	234	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
12⅛	8⅛	BakerIn .24	8	29	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	12	69	43¼	41⅞	41⅞	-⅞
10⅞	8½	BaldDH .60	6	17	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	-⅛
25¼	18⅞	Ball Cp .70	7	72	21	20⅞	21	
17½	11⅞	BallyMf .02e	11	35	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	-1½
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	63	23	22¼	22¼	-⅛
56½	50	Balt pfB4.50		z30	52½	52½	52½	-⅛
15½	12⅞	BanCa 1.15e	4	7	14⅞	14½	14½	
32⅞	24⅞	Bandag .05e	18	64	26	25⅞	25⅞	
8	4½	Bangr Punt	3	1	6½	6½	6½	
18¾	12½	BangP pf 2		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12½	9	BanP pf1.25		1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	28	32½	32⅛	32⅛	-⅛
16⅝	11⅞	Bk of Va .88	6	11	15⅞	15½	15½	
35⅝	28⅞	BankTr 3	9	73	33⅞	32¾	32⅞	

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		7	28	27⅞	27⅞	-¼
30⅝	26½	BarbOil 1.60		16	28¼	26⅞	28¼	
18	13½	BardCR .22	19	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅛
37⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	8	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	-⅛
12¼	7⅝	BasicInc .40	5	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	-⅛
35⅝	22⅞	BatesMf .80	6	32	23	22⅞	22⅞	-⅛
39¼	29	BauschL .40	12	24	34¾	33⅞	34	-⅛
46⅝	38	BaxtLab .27	27	131	41¼	40⅞	41	+⅛
20⅞	17⅞	BaySfG 1.38	5	23	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
28	17	Bearing .40		9	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	-⅛
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	369	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	-⅛
28⅞	22¾	Beckmn .28	16	12	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	18	93	37	36⅝	36⅝	-⅛
22⅞	14	BeechA .80	7	93	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	-⅛
17⅞	12½	Baker .28	3	105	13¼	13	13⅛	
19⅝	13⅝	BelcoP .40e	6	16	18	17⅝	17⅝	-⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Belden 1.20	8	3	17⅛	17	17	-⅛
11¼	7	BeldHe .30b	19	59	10⅛	10	10⅛	
25½	15	Bell How .84		7	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
20	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	11	12	18	18	18	-⅛
61¾	44	Bendix 2.28	12	83	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	-1
43¼	43⅛	Bendix wi		8	42⅛	41	41	-2¼
97	66	Bendix pf 3		2	84¼	84¼	84¼	-⅛
23⅞	19⅝	BenflCp 1.35	6	127	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	-⅛
[illegible]								

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅜	2	CabCab For		3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
27⅞	18⅝	Cabot Co .92		49	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	9	61	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15¾	10¼	Callahn .60r	18	20	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
3¼	1⅛	Camrn Brn		2	2½	2⅜	2½	
27⅛	13⅛	CampRL .60	16	40	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+⅝
35⅞	31⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	702	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+⅛
90	40⅛	CanSoRy 3a	13	z120	80	79½	80	+1½
[illegible]								

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
65⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	14	64¾	64⅛	64⅛	+½
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	98	28⅝	28½	28½	-⅛
119¾	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z130	118½	118	118	-⅛
14⅞	11¾	CloroxCo .52	12	135	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	-⅛
7⅞	7⅝	CluetPea .40	8	34	9⅛	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluettP pf 1		6	12	12	12	
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		44	15⅛	14½	15	+⅛
8¾	5⅞	CNA Finl	12	69	7½	7⅜	7⅜	-⅛
14	11⅞	CNA pfA1.10		3	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
12½	11	CNA I 1.08e		35	12⅛	12	12	-⅛
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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
21⅞	17½	DukeP 1.50	10	255	19	18½	18¾	-¼
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z30	93	93	93	+1½
29⅞	26⅝	Duke pf2.69		9	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+¼
33¾	27	DunBrad 1	18	33	28⅞	27⅞	28½	+⅛
5½	2⅜	Duplan Cp		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	27	257	145⅝	144¼	145½	+⅝
63	59½	duPnt pf4.50		1	60¾	60¾	60¾	
19⅞	17¾	DuqLt 1.72	8	62	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
25¾	22	DuqLt pf 2		z30	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z70	22	21½	21½	-1½
30	27¾	DuqL pf2.75		z530	28¾	28¼	28¾	+½
12	7¼	Dymoin .40	9	28	8½	8⅛	8⅛	

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APRIL 15, 1976 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1976 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE April 15	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	b YIELD (%)	—EAR. PER SHR.— '72, '73, '74	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 - 335.80	342	340.50 - 340	4	4.4	40.93 - 42.60 - 89.14c	9.549	Drilling region Tarbes indicates possible oil find.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS	Insurance	318 - 285	290	291.50 - 290	22	3.8	11.74 - 9.96 - 13.27	2.364	Net dividend Fr. 11 vs. 10.70 i.e. 23% based on capital increase (1 for 5).
BSN - GERVAIS DAN.	Glass.food	736 - 583	645	655 - 649	25	3.9	87 - 102 - 28.38c	2.332	1975 Group consolidated turnover exceeds 1974 by 2.4%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	208 - 172	184	182.10 - 180.50	11	5.4	9.50 - 9.50 - 16.96	1.866	1975 net dividend Fr. 11 vs. Fr. 10 (adjusted).
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	152 - 125	130	130 - 125	12	5.0	8.68 - 9.74 - 11.18	1.672	1975 consolidated turnover = 4.2 billion Frs. (up 13.5%).
Cie. Gle. ELECTRICITE	Electric	374 - 310	318	321 - 315.50	12	5.4	35.02 - 29.70 - 27.60	5.044	'75 pre-tax turnover of 515 MF for SAFT (alcaline batteries, dry cells).
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	161.50 - 117	117	121.50 - 117	11	6.0	13.47 - 13.02 - 10.36	4.686	New representative office to open in Caracas shortly.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	147 - 85.70	135	125.10 - 132	20	4.4	9 - 8.63 - 6.77	4.528	CIC Group authorized to open Representative Office in Bahrain.
CREDIT du NORD &U.P.	Bank	95 - 87.60	89	88.10 - 87.60	16	4.5	6.83 - 6.72 - 5.54c	4.800	1975 net profit = 31,851,318 Fr. vs 18,692,646 Fr. in 1974.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	173 - 139	139.90	142 - 139	5	5.6	9.22 - 15.78 - 28.13c	2.947	Capital increase March 8-April 7: 1 new share at Fr. 130 for 4 old ones.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 - 182.50	181.10	182.50 - 181.10	—	5.5	(non significant)	2.193	SOVAC subsidiary consolidated net profit for '75 up 22% vs. '74.
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	486.90 - 387.50	410	410 - 394	16	3.9	26.57 - 27.19 - 23.02c	1.495	1975 net profit = Fr. 36,376,000. Up 24% vs. 1974.
FRANÇAISE PETROLES.	Petrol.	153.30 - 118	126	128 - 124.40	2	8.3	27.05 - 47.65 - 66.21c	13.839	Distribution of 1975 dividend: Fr. 9.40 per share (+tax credit of Fr. 4.70).
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	192 - 175.50	180.50	179.80 - 175.50	7	2.8	(non significant) - 26.94c	2.523	Takeover remaining Générale Alimentaire shares still pending.
IMETAL	Mining	120.10 - 78.10	112.50	111.50 - 110	6	2.7	10.52 - 7.59 - 17.87c	7.744	'76 dividend proposal should be at same level as '75.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	621 - 506	510	515 - 506	16.6	1.4	22.60 - 31.77 —	3.157	1975 provisional consolidated turnover = 1.124 MF (+12.5% vs. 1974).
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	84.70 - 74	80.40	81.40 - 79.50	12	4.2	4.32 - 11.21 - 6.52	2.425	5 Fr. Dividend for '74 14.20 Fr. in '73) paid as of July 16, 1975.
PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLM.	Chem.min.	119 - 104	106.20	107 - 105.10	4	8.9	18.98 - 14.58 - 29.50c	25.162	'75 dividend of Fr. 5.00 planned vs. Fr. 9.00 in '74.
PEUGEOT	Holding	409.80 - 292	355	361.50 - 355	9	2.6	68.26 - 71.04 - 38.24c	4.002	As of April 20, new capital increase includes 1 free share for 4 old ones.
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	129.20 - 85.40	100	100.10 - 98.60	6.8	10.5	13.62 - 15.84 —	5.450	'75 sales (pre-tax) = Fr. 18,650,293,000 vs. Fr. 19,949,248,000 in '74.
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 - 650	670	660 - 650	19	1.8	30.82 - 35.94 - 35.87c	922	'75 turnover = 2,116.7 MF (+20%). Consol. turnover = 2,533 MF (18.1%).
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	362.80 - 310	342	242.40 - 247.80	—	3.7	(not relevant)	25.572	Total '75 dividend of Fr. 12.90 plus 5 1/3 shares or Fr. 9.10 cash.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1989 - 1761	1799	1791 - 1761	25	1.3	51.72 - 64.64 - 71.76	221	Expect '75-'76 world market share to reach 18% vs 17.8%.
SUEZ (Cie Financ.)	Holding	284.90 - 259.80	255.50	261 - 259	5	5.9	49.24 - 74 - 54c	8.419	'75 net earnings: 147.9 MF (+15%). Proposal of 16 Fr. net div. (+1 Fr.)

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings; all others on '74. (b) Tax credit not included. C: Consolidated.

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1976

Leyland Workers End Strike

Rate of Inflation Slows in Britain

By Alan Jenks

DON, April 15 (AP-DJ).—
's struggling economy so-
ceived good news on the
on and labor relations
just a day after the gov-
nt announced the best
ly trade figures since late

's main news was that
's retail price index in
rose only 0.5 per cent to
the smallest monthly
ince the 0.1-per-cent rise
ust 1974. (The index base
ary 1974 equals 100.)

h Leyland Ltd., the coun-
argest auto maker, found
without a major walkout
e first time in six weeks
toolmakers at a company
ion plant ended their
ek strike. The men had
lemanding pay rises that
have broken the govern-
wage-restraint policy.

esterday, when the govern-
announced that the visible
deficit had narrowed to
9 million in March from
£246 million in February, share prices on the stock exchange and sterling on foreign exchange markets showed only limited improvement.

The lack of any major reaction to the latest good news on the economy may be tied to the belief that the developments are more exceptions to the general trend than an indication of any long-term improvement.

Although the 0.5-per-cent rise in the retail price index last month was less than half the increase posted in every month since October, Britain's consumer prices have still increased 21.2 per cent over the last 12 months.

Although the year-to-year rise in British prices has been coming down for seven consecutive months, the country's rate of inflation is still at least double that of most industrialized countries.

Latest available statistics show consumer prices up about 5.5 per cent in West Germany over the last year, 6 per cent in the United States, 9 per cent in Japan, 9.5 per cent in France 17.5 per cent in Italy.

Also, the rise in prices is expected in the next few months to accelerate from March's low level as the budget's increased levies on tobacco and drink, the higher prices for imports due to sterling's weakness and the trend toward higher commodity prices worldwide begin to show up in *the retail prices statistics.*

Lost Production

The decision of the 70 Leyland toolmakers to call off their walkout ended at least temporarily a period of industrial unrest begun in early March in which Leyland lost production of about 20,000 cars valued at over £50 million.

The men agreed to return to work after being told earlier in the week by national officials of the engineering union that their demands could not be supported *because they violated the* government limits of £6 a week on wage rises.

The toolmakers, like 1,000 Longbridge toolmakers who ended their walkout yesterday, have been asking for rises of £9 a week or more to bring them up to parity with some other skilled Leyland workers.

A 3% Ceiling On Pay Raises Fades in U.K.

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, April 15 (NYT).—Britain's trade-union leadership has indicated that it would not accept the 3-per-cent ceiling on annual wage increases that the government proposed last week.

It was also apparent that the Trades Union Congress, the umbrella organization of the country's biggest unions, is angry with the government's methods in working out its new wage policy.

Before Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey introduced the 3-per-cent guideline in his April 6 budget message to the House of Commons, he met with the heads of the leading unions. They reportedly left the meetings expecting a 5-per-cent proposal.

"I don't think the civil servants have played very straight with us," said David Lea, the TUC's chief economist. "There was a certain amount of double-dealing by some of the Treasury officials involved in this exercise."

Further Talks

Mr. Lea said in an interview Tuesday that before the budget message "the Treasury knew that we would be sending out a paper to our members putting a figure of 5 per cent."

Yesterday, government and TUC officials met for the first time since the budget proposals. Lionel Murray, head of the TUC, said there would be further talks and that "a considerable level of agreement" had been achieved. But that level did not include Mr. Healey's 3 per cent.

As a result, many observers here are convinced that the 3-per-cent limitation is dead and that Mr. Healey and the unions will eventually settle on 4 or 4 1/2 per cent, which, like any increase, represents a threat to the government's plan to trim inflation to the same level as that of its major trading partners.

In his budget message, Mr. Healey offered income-tax concessions as a condition for trade-union acceptance of the 3-per-cent *wage-raise limit. He has* tried to win union support by arguing that the limit, along with the tax concessions and the resulting decrease in the rate of inflation, would result in substantial increases in many families' real income.

The Easy Way to Smuggle Cash

GENEVA, April 15 (AP).—A private Swiss trader who helps channel Italian flight capital into Switzerland said today the outflow will continue *smoothly* in spite of widespread expectations that reinforced Italian controls will be echoed by Swiss government action.

"This is stirring a lot of dust but there is no reason at all for getting worried," the trader commented in response to a telephone inquiry as to whether his business would be affected by a possible Swiss ban on the import of foreign banknotes.

The ban is widely predicted to come after the Easter holidays as Swiss officials estimate that "suitcase smuggling" still is moving some $8 million worth of lire across the Italian-Swiss border every day, despite the threat of heavy fines and jail by Italian authorities.

"I am sure the ban won't come," the trader said, "but even if it comes, it won't mean a thing for our clients. In fact, I can offer you an especially good deal today," he explained, when told that a "friend in Rome" was interested in turning some 80 million lire (about $85,000) into Swiss francs.

"If your friend can manage to hand over the money in Milan early enough, you can draw the Swiss francs in Zurich on the same day." "What about a possible loss because of these stringent Italian controls?" he was asked. "We will give you a bank guarantee," he answered. "Also, you can rest assured that none of our clients has ever suffered a loss in transfer."

Potential clients for the trader, who has also an office in Liechtenstein, were solicited by an advertisement in the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, the influential Swiss newspaper which is essential reading in business circles.

"Special firm solves your lire transfer problems rapidly, reliably and inexpensively and through legal channels," said the ad, giving a box number. Another ad, giving a different box number, which appeared in the Swiss financial newspaper *Finanz und Wirtschaft advertised* a "peseta transfer." Under Swiss law, such dealings are completely legal.

Written inquiries were answered by telephone. The fee was given to be 150 francs ($60) for every million lire. Today the trader offered 2,520 to 2,530 francs for a million lire with the fee already deducted. The regular banknote rate at Swiss exchanges was 2,700 francs.

"Your friend's money is paid under his name into a blocked account in Italy and the Swiss francs will be paid into a Swiss bank account also under his name. Both accounts are released simultaneously. The whole thing is done by telex. There are no problems," the trader said.

"Of course," he added, "we will have to know each other a little bit better before we seal the deal. You will realize that I will need from you a Swiss bank reference."

New U.S. Financial Aid To Italy Is Considered

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP-DJ).—The United States is considering new financial assistance to Italy.

A highly placed U.S. official says this financial aid could be provided through the Federal Reserve System, rather than by the Treasury Department.

Under consideration are two proposals: An increase in the existing $3-billion currency "swap" arrangement between the Federal Reserve and the Bank of Italy, and a "roll-over" of $750 million in outstanding borrowings by Italy against the existing swap line.

U.S. and Italian sources agreed that the United States would be in no position to approve a direct government-to-government loan to Italy, at least until after the U.S. Congress approves the longpending proposal for a $25-billion "safety-net" lending arrangement among member nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Bill Stalled

Treasury Secretary William Simon has tried repeatedly to get the "safety-net" legislation moving in Congress, but the authorization bill has not yet been cleared by either the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or the House Banking Committee.

Increasing the $3-billion short-term currency swap arrangement apparently would have more psychological than real value in *terms of bolstering confidence in* the ability of the Italian government to deal with its current economic difficulties.

But, sources said, arranging for the Bank of Italy to "roll-over" the outstanding $750 million in borrowings against the existing swap line would relieve pressure on the Italians to repay these loans at a time when Italy's *international financial reserves are* under pressure.

Swap Arrangements

The currency swap arrangements generally call for repayments in 3 to 6 months. Under the swap drawings, the Bank of Italy, for example, obtains dollars from the Federal Reserve System to support the *lira in foreign* exchange transactions, and subsequently repays the dollars to the New York Federal Reserve Bank.

Italy had expected earlier to obtain a new loan of about $530 million from the International Monetary Fund, but action has been delayed indefinitely on this while Italian officials continue their discussions with the IMF on Italy's economic policies. There have been two rounds of talks between the IMF and Italy on this credit, and IMF sources said yesterday that it is uncertain when the next round of discussions will be held.

It is understood that the United States is supporting Italy's efforts to obtain the new loan from the IMF, where Italy already has borrowed large amounts, both in the form of a $1.2-billion regular credit and about $1.7 billion in special oil loans in 1974 and 1975.

ench Trade ficit Wider ring Month

S, April 15 (AP-DJ).—
s seasonally-adjusted trade
in March widened to 857
francs from 242 million
in February, the Foreign
Ministry announced today.

e recorded a seasonally-
d trade surplus of 831
francs in March, 1975.

nally-adjusted exports
20.925 billion francs, the
y said, down by 2.4 per
rom 21.448 billion francs
ruary, but up from 19.339
francs in March last year.
nally-adjusted imports
up by 0.4 per cent to
billion francs from 21.690
francs a month earlier
re well up on the 18.568
francs of March, 1975.

ce's seasonally-adjusted
deficit at the end of the
uarter of this year stood
9 billion francs, compared
surplus of 1.918 billion
at the same time last

unadjusted trade deficit in
doubled to 1.531 billion
from 739 million francs in
ry. France had a trade
of 585 million francs on
adjusted basis in March

ljusted imports rose to
billion francs from 21.735
francs in February and
billion francs in March a
arlier. Exports also rose to
billion francs from 20.996
francs in February and
billion francs in *March*
ar.

ce's unadjusted trade defi-
the end of the first quar-
nounted to 3.644 billion
against a surplus of 705
francs at the same time
before.

reign Trade in Yen Grows, pan Bank Is Forced to Act

YO, April 15 (Reuters).—
g in yen on the London
w York foreign exchange
s is growing in volume
portance, sometimes forc-
Tokyo market to follow
lead, Bank of Japan
said today.

growth follows a recent in-
in yen holdings overseas.
reign governments invest-
Japanese government
and convertible "free yen"
ersify their external re-
the sources said.

nercial operators engaged
-denominated trade have
come active buyers of yen
e exchange risks, the Bank
n sources said.

ing sources said it is be-
increasingly difficult for
ye market to resist a trend
s, where the yen's strength
ely determined by supply
emand, without central
ntervention.

sources cited as an exam-
last April 9, when the dol-
ned in Tokyo at 298 yen,
compared with the London close overnight of 297.30.

Dealers were immediately doubtful the Bank of Japan could maintain the rate, and forced the bank to absorb an estimated $200 million before it lowered its intervention point.

The dollar fell to a day's low of 297.20 before recovering to 298.20 at the close as some banks hastily covered oversold positions.

The banking sources estimate daily trading in yen in London often totals $50 million to $60 million and sometimes reaches $100 million with considerably smaller amounts traded in New York because its earlier opening permits dealers to contact Japanese counterparts in the Tokyo evening, and because London banks sometimes buy strongly on behalf of clients interested in Japanese securities, the sources said.

Bank Pleased

The Bank of Japan sources said the bank welcomes a gradual increase in foreign holdings of the yen as a reserve currency as part of its new policy of a gradual internationalization of the currency.

The bank has been selling some holdings of Japanese government bonds to Middle East oil producers and other countries at their request, the sources said.

But they said the bank is anxious to ensure that overseas yen balances are not of a speculative nature, since sudden heavy sales could disrupt domestic monetary policy and run down Japan's external reserves.

an Price Rise

BADEN, West Germany, 15 (Reuters).—The West
wholesale price index,
362, rose 0.8 per cent in
over February after
y gains of 1 per cent in
r and 1.9 per cent in
the Federal Statistics
said. The year-to-year rise
ch was 5.3 per cent.

Easter Holiday

All stock exchanges and banks throughout Europe and North America are closed today, Friday. All European centers will remain closed whilst trading resumes in the U.S. and Canada Monday.

New Contract Will Cost $300 Million More

U.S. Oil Firms Bow to Indonesia Ultimatum

JAKARTA, April 15 (WP).—Caltex Pacific Indonesia, the local subsidiary of Texaco and Standard Oil of California, today agreed to contract changes likely to cost it an extra $300 million a *year—only hours before a dead-*line set by the Indonesian government.

The agreement was notified to President Suharto this morning by the company's chief executive, Julius Tahiya. It came a day after the minister for mines, Mohommed Sadli, had made public an ultimatum to Caltex cutting off nearly four months of private negotiations.

Mr. Sadli announced today that Caltex would pay an extra $1 a barrel in its revenue installments for the first quarter of the year, bringing the company's estimated profit down to about $1.37 a barrel.

The minister said the govern*ment and Caltex would have* further talks on a possible reduction of the new government take on those exports to far-off destinations, particularly the American East Coast.

However, oil industry sources here said this appeared to be a face-saving gesture for the com*pany, since Caltex shipments to* the East Coast, via a refinery in Trinidad, were not a very significant part of the total.

Damage to Both

The last-minute agreement is generally seen here as coming too late to avoid damage to the standing of both parties. Caltex has come out appearing unsympathetic to Indonesia's current economic problems, while Indonesia has for the first time since the *Sukarno era used the threat of* compulsion to change a contract.

Caltex produces about 80 per cent of Indonesia's total output from onshore fields in Sumatra. The World Bank has put its profits at between $600 million and $700 million a year before the latest change to its working contract.

Mr. Sadli said today the Caltex decision would apply to other companies with similar contracts. This principally affects Stanvac, which had an estimated profit of about $30 million a year.

The Indonesian government is *also seeking more revenue from* companies under newer "production-sharing" contracts, but has indicated its initial demand of an extra $2.50 out of the estimated $4-a-barrel profit the companies generally make is flexible.

The squeeze on foreign oil producers will help pay off the estimated $10.5-billion burden thrown on the economy by the state oil corporation Pertamina.

President Suharto announced today that the government would sell off some of Pertamina's assets not connected with oil and gas. He was speaking at the installation as Pertamina chief executive of Maj.-Gen. Piet Haryono, who has been acting head since the dismissal last month of Lt.-Gen. Ibnu Sutowo, the founder of the Pertamina empire.

Chrysler Registers a Profit After Long String of Losses

DETROIT, April 15 (AP).—Chrysler Corp., snapping an 18-month string of heavy losses, reported strong net earnings of $72 million for the first quarter of 1976. Financial analysts called it one of the most dramatic turnarounds in American business.

Chrysler, which accumulated record losses of $312 million in *1974 and 1975, said yesterday its* profits were the second highest ever for a January-April period.

The nation's third-largest auto maker earned a first-quarter record $90 million in 1973.

During the first three months of 1976, Chrysler's U.S. car sales were up 34 per cent from the year before.

The firm's latest quarterly earnings, equal to $1.20 a share, were inflated by an extraordinary addition of $15 million due to a tax credit applied against prior losses.

Even so, analysts said they were impressed that Chrysler was able to stage a sharp earnings comeback after losing money for six consecutive periods dating back to the third quarter of 1974.

Chrysler, the hardest-hit victim of the auto industry's two-year recession, had a net loss of $94 million, or $1.58 a share, in the first quarter of 1975. It was the steepest loss for a single period in company history. The loss would have been greater had it not been for an accounting change which saved the *firm* $23 million.

"This perhaps is the most dramatic year-to-year comeback for any American corporation," said *Arvid Jouppi*, an independent analyst in Detroit. "Chrysler has gone from worst to very good."

Analysts attributed the firm's turnaround to extensive cost-cutting programs implemented more than a year ago and a sharp industry-wide sales upturn that began last fall.

Chrysler revealed its earnings in an unusual preliminary report which included no other information concerning its financial performance during the quarter.

A company spokesman said a complete quarterly report would be released before the end of the month. "We decided to go early with our earnings because it is such good news," he said.

Chrysler's last net profit came in the second quarter of 1974, when it reported earnings of $27.8 million. The firm wound up with net losses of $52 million in 1974 and $260 million last year.

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Allied Chemical

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	636.90	550.90
Profits	28.20	22.50
Per Share	1.01	0.81

Aluminum Co. of America

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	647.2	574.6
Profits	22.6	28.8
Per Share	0.65	0.84

Bristol Myers

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	496.3	432.5
Profits	32.4	27.4
Per Share	1.01	0.85

Bendix

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	762.0	628.0
Profits	25.5	18.8
Per Share	1.20	-0.35
Six Months		
Revenue	1,450.0	1,256.0
Profits	42.8	36.0
Per Share	2.26	1.65

Colt Industries

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	314.2	280.6
Profits	14.4	16.5
Per Share	1.94	2.29

First National Boston

First Quarter	1976	1975
Profits A	9.4	13.8
Per Share A	0.76	1.14
Profits B	9.4	15.0
Per Share B	0.76	1.24

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

Honeywell

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	633.6	602.2
Profits	13.6	1.1
Per Share	0.68	0.05

International Paper

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	867.00	741.00
Profits	63.60	47.00
Per Share	1.42	1.06

Koppers

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	237.20	216.50
Profits	13.30	8.69
Per Share	1.18	0.73

Mellon National

First Quarter	1976	1975
Profits A	15.20	17.90
Per Share A	1.55	1.82
Profits B	14.00	17.50
Per Share B	1.43	1.78

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

J.P. Morgan

First Quarter	1976	1975
Profits A	44.90	48.90
Per Share A	1.15	1.26
Profits B	45.20	46.10
Per Share B	1.16	1.19

A—Before securities transactions. B—After securities transactions.

Scott Paper

First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	314.20	280.90
Profits	17.00	11.40
Per Share	0.49	0.33

Olivetti Registers Loss During Year But Sales Rise

IVREA, Italy, April 15 (AP-DJ).—Olivetti SpA, the big office and electronic machines manufacturer, *posted a loss of 8.6 billion lire* (about $10 million) for 1975 after net profits of 4.2 billion lire the year before, the company said today.

Consolidated group sales amounted to 856.4 billion lire, up 7.6 per cent.

The board of directors decided *to cover the 1975 loss drawing* funds from reserves and to revalue real assets by 37.2 billion lire, as allowed by a recently approved law.

The board said the company results in 1975 were negatively influenced by higher costs and slackened sales.

The board noted, however, that a recovery was likely this year, as orders in the January-March period were 33.6 per cent higher than in the like period of 1975.

Personal Income Declines in U.S. In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—The growth in Americans' total personal income tapered off for the second month in a row during March, the government said today.

The Commerce Department said personal income climbed at an annual rate of $7.6 billion, over 0.6 per cent, to an annual *rate of $1.3 trillion after adjust*ment for seasonal variations.

Some $3.1 billion of the total increase was the result of earned income credits which entitle certain low-income wage earners to cash payments when they file their income tax returns.

The March rate of increase represented a slowdown from February's 0.9-per-cent advance and January's 1-per-cent increase. Personal income had climbed by 0.3 per cent in December.

Personal income represents all wages, salaries and other payments received by individuals without accounting for tax deductions. The March figures indicated that consumer spending, which has provided the main impetus for the economic recovery, may be losing its steam.

Big Board Prices Edge Up In Quiet Pre-Holiday Session

NEW YORK, April 15 (IHT).—Prices edged upward ahead of the three-day Easter holiday weekend, but in the second slowest session of the year on the New York Stock Exchange.

Traders often step off to the sidelines before a long weekend, and analysts said some of this obviously occurred today, except where special situation issues attracted interest as a result of pleasant first-quarter earnings statements.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 5.83 points to 980.48. At 3 o'clock it was ahead 4.81.

Gaining issues outnumbered decliners by about 800 to about 600.

The Dow index had plunged about 2 points in early trading before beginning a steady climb to its closing high.

Volume totaled 15.1 million shares, compared with 18.44 million yesterday. Today's volume was the second lowest this year following the 10.3 million shares traded Jan. 2.

U.S. Steel, which announced price increases on some of its products, rose 1/4 to 79 1/2.

Other firm spots included active Merrill Lynch up 1/8 to 25 1/4, Du Pont 1 1/4 to 146, Dresser Industries 1 3/4 to 80 3/8, and Natomas 1 3/4 to 24 1/4.

But Superior Oil dropped 2 to 150, Inspiration Consolidated Copper 1 1/4 to 37 1/4, Halliburton 1 3/4 to 143 3/4, and Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 90 1/4.

More than 45,000 call option contracts had changed hands on the Chicago Board Options Exchange by midday, up from the more than 33,000 calls traded at the same time yesterday. Losers outnumbered gainers 241 to 913 with 157 series trading unchanged.

Traders were attributing the sharp upsurge in volume to the fact that this is the last day of trading in options with an April expiration date. All April options expire on Saturday.

Wheat futures prices soared more than 12 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The advance was triggered by commercial interests, including a *major exporter*. Trade sources thought that new sales of grain had been made to Russia.

Before the buying move got under way, however, wheat futures were rather weak on selling associated with new rains in the Southwest. Rainfall also was noted in the Midwest where farmers were preparing fields for grain.

The precipitation wasn't so heavy as to delay work, but it appeared that as wheat futures *rose the demand expanded for* corn, oats and commodities in the soybean complex.

European Gold Markets

April 15, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	127.60	127.75	+0.05
Zurich	127.875	127.875	UC
Paris (12.5 kilo)	129.44	129.34	+0.12

U.S. dollars per ounce.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	102.60	102.80	105.60	97.40
Brussels	121.70	122.77	125.02	121.70
Frankfurt	153.58	154.26	159.66	150.24
London (a)	408.00	408.40	417.40	381.60
London (b)	178.29	176.24	178.18	161.71
Milan	76.95	74.80	91.17	72.22
Paris	100.10	100.50	112.10	100.10
Sydney	448.20	448.20	472.91	444.77
Tokyo (a)	329.63	327.69	344.51	326.28
Tokyo (b)	4457.72	4413.19	4684.25	4402.06
Zurich	290.00	289.30	304.00	288.10

(a) New. (b) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

April 15, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	324	Matsu E. Wks	582
Canon	366	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	134
Dai Nip Print	480	Mitsubi Corp.	424
Kao Soap	326	Mitsui Co.	416
Fuji Photo	480	Mitsukoshi	463
Hitachi	190	Nippon Elec.	189
Honda Motor	700	Sharp	327
C. Itoh	306	Snisisido	UNQ
Japan Air Lines	1710	Sony Corp.	2560
Kansai El Pwr.	695	Sumitomo Bank	320
Kirin Brewery	380	Taisho Marine	77
Komatsu	361	Takeda	240
Kubota	320	Tellin	132
Matsu Ind	398	Tokyo Marine	560
* Ex. Div.		Toray	147
		Toyota	703

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. at 29-2-76
$16.51 (Gld 44.25)
INFORMATION:
de Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Rokin 214, Amsterdam.

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Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister a l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires qui se tiendra au siège social le 27 avril 1976 à 15.30 heures.

ORDRE DU JOUR
1. Rapport du conseil d'administration et du commissaire:
2. Approbation du bilan et du compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1975: répartition du bénéfice:
3. Decharge à donner au conseil d'administration et au commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires:
5. Décision sur l'élargissement de la politique d'investissement;
6. Decision sur la publication de rapports financiers intérimaires.

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale devra en aviser la société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

BANQUE LAMBERT-LUXEMBOURG S.A. Luxembourg.
BANCA C. STEINHAUSLIN AND C. Firenze.
BANCA SAN PAOLO-BRESCIA Brescia.
BANCA TOSCANA Firenze
BANCA DI VALLE CAMONICA Breno (Brescia)
BANCA PREALPINA Lugano
BANCO LARIANO Como
BANCO DI SANTO SPIRITO Roma
CREDITO ARTIGIANO Milano
CREDITO VARESINO Varese.

Les conditions de vote seront celles définies dans les articles 67 à 71 de la loi du 10 août 1915.

P. le Conseil d'Administration.
LE PRESIDENT.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 15

(Continued from page 6.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
123⅞	112½	OhP pfA 14		z120	122	122	122	
51½	44¼	OhEd pf4.40		z120	48	47½	48	+ ½
73	69	OhPw pf7.76		z70	77¾	77½	77¾	+ 1¼
12⅛	9⅜	OKC Cp .80	5	4	10½	10½	10½	
23½	19	OklaGE 1.44	10	30	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	10	OklGE pf.80		z330	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	39	25	24¾	25	
45⅞	30¼	OlinCp 1.32	8	15	38⅛	37⅞	38	— ½
36⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	10	22	31⅞	30¾	31¼	+ ½
14	9¼	Omark .60	5	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	9	Oneida .76	7	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	7	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
15⅛	13⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
15⅝	10¾	Orange .18b	11	16	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	36½	OtisElv 2.20	9	18	43½	43¼	43½	
36½	25¾	OutMar 1.20	18	19	35¾	35¼	35½	+ ⅝
24⅜	19	OvernitT .80	10	12	20¼	20	20¼	
17¾	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	9	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
57	42	OwenCn .88	15	89	53½	53	53½	+ ¼
62½	51¾	OwenIll 1.88	9	260	61	60⅝	60⅞	+ ½
98	83½	OwnIl pf4.75		6	94½	94	94	— 1
25⅜	16⅛	Oxfrdind .68	6	6	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛

P

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14¼	12¾	PacAS 1.20a		79	13¾	13¼	13½	— ¼
23½	20	PacGas 1.88	8	162	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
16⅝	16½	PacLtg 1.68	9	77	17¼	17	17⅛	
32⅛	26⅝	PacLumbr 1	17	103	31¾	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
32⅞	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	11	38	30⅝	30	30⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	181	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	8	91	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z50	77	77	77	+ ½
12¼	5⅛	PaineW .30e	5	135	8⅜	8¼	8½	— ⅛
17½	12⅝	PalW pf1.30		21	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
8½	4¾	PalmBc .25	6	14	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅜	Pamida .10e	8	42	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	PanAm Air		626	6¼	6	6	
35⅜	29⅝	PanEP 2.18	7	205	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ¼
15	8	Paprcft .46b	8	22	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	10	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
36½	32	Parg pf2.64		1	32	32	32	— ½
23⅜	17½	Parker Drill	5	14	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	21¾	ParHan 1.20	9	24	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅜	ParkPen .40	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	Payls nw .40	8	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
17⅞	14⅝	PeabGa .12e	10	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Penn Cent		24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
60⅝	49½	Penney 1.28	18	136	56¼	55½	55½	— ½
21⅝	19½	PaPwLt 1.80	7	91	20⅝	20¼	20¼	
111⅜	102½	PaPL pf 11		z250	108	108	108	— 1
89½	80¼	PaPL pf8.40		z10	88	88	88	
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z130	49	49	49	— ¼
37⅝	27⅛	Pennwlt 1.48	10	29	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	+ ⅝
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		95	24¾	24½	24¾	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	Pennzoi 1.20	9	224	28	27⅝	27½	— ½
90⅝	76	PKENNZ PFB 8		10	88½	88½	88½	+
7⅞	5¼	PeopDrg .20		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
38½	34⅜	PeopleGas 3	7	59	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
76½	68⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	17	54	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	
27⅞	20½	PerkElm .38	22	97	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
28	23⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	7	13	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅝	PeterPl .80a	8	8	13	13	13	— ⅛
80	67⅛	PetrieSt 1.60	19	2	75	75	75	— ¼
26	20	Petrolan .60	7	13	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
31	26	Pfizer .84	13	163	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
45⅝	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	19	74	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞	+ ¼
17⅞	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	9	118	16⅛	16¼	16½	+ ¼
96½	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z130	96	96	96	
89	78	PhilE pf8.75		z210	89½	89½	89½	+ 1½
80	70	PhilE pf7.85		z200	81½	81	81½	+ 1½
80½	69⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z80	79	79	79	+ ½
79	66	PhilE pf7.75		z30	76½	76½	76½	— ½
75	63½	PhilaEl pf 7		z60	75½	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
47	39¾	PhilE pf4.40		z10	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ½
40¼	36	PhilE pf3.80		z50	40¼	40¼	40¼	
15⅞	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
59½	50½	PhilMorr 1	15	300	55¼	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Phillps Ind pf		70	5¼	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6½	Philipind pf		1	9½	9½	9½	
58⅝	49½	PhilPet 1.60	13	138	56⅞	56⅛	56⅜	+ ⅝
12⅝	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	10	12	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Pickwik .24e	9	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17¾	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
8⅛	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		18	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
44⅝	35½	Pillsbury 1	12	263	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅝
36⅞	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	10	66	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
18	13½	PitneyB .68	7	78	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ¼
23⅝	17⅝	PittFrg .80b	6	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
39⅞	31	Pittstn .80a	4	149	34	33⅜	33⅜	
31⅛	20¾	PizzaHt .03e	15	25	29	28⅝	28⅞	
4¾	3	Plan Resrch	7	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
5	2⅞	Playboy .12	56	27	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Plessey .86e	7	6	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	PNB MR .40	22	82	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
42⅞	31¼	Polaroid .32	18	478	34	31⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
14	9⅜	Ponderosa	21	129	9¾	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	17½	PopeTal .70	15	10	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	15⅝	Portec 1b	8	58	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
19¾	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	8	78	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z20	109¾	109¾	109¾	—
65	48¾	Potlch 1.50	13	4	60½	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	11¾	PotmEl 1.16	11	77	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
57½	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z30	57½	57½	57½	
57½	52⅝	PotEl pf5.46		z210	58	57	58	+ 1
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		z70	48	47¼	48	+ ½
37¼	33	PotEl pf2.44		3	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
50	35	PPG In 1.80	9	87	48¼	48	48	— ⅛
15	10⅝	Premier .40	9	59	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
18½	15	Premr pf.90		24	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
96½	81⅞	ProctrG 2.20	21	151	89½	89	89½	+ ½
12¼	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	20	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	27	Proler 1.40	6	1	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	—
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		45	7¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
17¾	15¼	PSvCol 1.30	7	252	15½	15¼	15¼	
20½	17⅝	PSvEG 1.72	8	132	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z100	101½	101½	101½	+ 1
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z60	82	82	82	
83	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z150	79	79	79	— 2
45	38¼	PSEG pf4.08		z100	43¼	43¼	43¼	
27⅝	25	PSEG pf2.43		5	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
43⅝	38	P Svind 2.72	12	64	41	40⅝	40⅞	+ ¼
109	103⅝	PSInd pf9.44		z200	109	109	109	+ 1
13½	11⅛	PSInd pf1.04		z80	13¼	13¼	13¼	
20⅞	18⅝	PSvNH 1.88	7	14	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
29¼	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z200	28	28	28	— ⅛
20⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	34	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
6	4⅛	Pubickr Ind		9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Pueblo Inf		6	3	3	3	
30½	25⅞	PugSPL 2.36	6	x12	29¼	29⅛	29¼	— ¼
37	27⅝	Pullmn 1.20	9	50	32⅜	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
17	14¼	PurexCp .96	8	20	14⅜	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Puritn Fash	29	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
45½	32⅝	Purolir 1.04	12	3	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝

Q

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	22¼	QuakOat .84	12	50	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅝
68½	63½	QukOat pf 3		1	66	66	66	— ⅛
20¼	16¼	QuakStO .78	11	26	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	27	13	6½	6⅛	6½	

R

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52½	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	56	48½	48¼	48⅝	
6⅛	3⅞	Ramada Inn	125	124	5⅛	4⅞	5	
11½	7	Rancoin .40		7	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Rapid Am		6	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	+ ¼
33⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	4	3	30	30	30	— ¼
19⅞	15⅛	Raymint .56	6	5	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ¼
54⅝	44¾	Raytheon 1	11	211	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+ ¼
29	18⅞	RCA 1	18	868	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	
68½	52	RCA cvpf 4		13	64	63	63	— 1
19⅞	16⅝	ReadBat .40	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Redman Ind		23	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	12	9	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
31⅜	22	Reeves 1.80	8	15	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
17⅜	11⅝	ReichCh .66	6	18	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
10	7	Rellab St .64	6	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	18	ReliancEl 1	11	32	27⅛	27	27⅛	
80¼	51½	Relian pf 3		5	75½	75⅛	75⅛	— 1½
13¼	6	Relian Grp		5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		19	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	10	RepFinS .80	8	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		49	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
40⅞	27⅞	RepStl 1.60	8	13	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	9	60	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
48	33⅝	RevcoDS .40	19	297	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	
11½	7⅞	Rever Copp		11	9½	9⅛	9½	
79⅝	69½	Revlon 1.60	19	42	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅞	Rexham .24	7	15	6	5⅞	6	
33¼	20⅞	Rexnrd 1.20	7	43	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅜
68¼	58⅝	Reynln 3.08	8	214	59⅝	58⅞	59⅛	— ⅛
80	67	Reyln pf2.25		42	67	67	67	— 1
41⅝	28	ReynMet 1	10	191	36⅝	36	36⅛	—
83	56⅝	ReyM pf4.50		6	75⅞	75½	75½	—
12¼	8⅛	ReySec .40a	7	38	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	—
13⅛	9⅝	Richardsn 1	58	45	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	—
25⅛	16⅝	RichMer .64	12	16	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Richmnd .80	12	29	13⅛	13	13⅛	
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	6	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	18	RiegelT wi		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	9	14	20⅛	20	20⅛	—
13⅛	9⅜	RioGr pf.80		205	12⅝	12½	12½	+
20⅝	15⅛	RiteAid .24	14	x99	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+
28⅛	19⅝	RivianF .96	12	150	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
24¼	13⅝	Robnhaw .70	26	27	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+
12½	10⅝	Robins .28a	9	113	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—
17⅛	13⅝	RochG 1.28b	7	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅛	12⅝	RochTel .80	10	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
16⅞	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	6	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
30⅞	23⅝	RockwInt 2	10	110	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
76¼	58	rohmH 1.20	38	43	67½	66¼	67⅛	+ ⅝
8¼	4⅛	Rohr Ind		49	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—
26⅞	20½	Rollins .30	15	14	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
4	4	Ronson Cp		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
26	19¼	RorerA .94	10	60	20	19⅝	20	+
28⅝	23	Rosario .40b	13	16	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—
29⅛	22⅞	Rowan .20	4	2	25½	25⅛	25⅛	—
22⅞	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	12	21	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—
47⅞	41⅞	RoylD 3.26e	5	75	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .10a	8	31	7½	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅜
9	4⅛	RTE Cp .16	80	10	8	8	8	
29⅝	24	Rubbrm .40	20	158	26	24⅞	26	+ 1⅛
24½	15¼	Rucker .20	5	37	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	7	67	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
12¼	9	Ryder Sys	10	163	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛

S

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41½	35	SabineR .80	10	6	40	40	40	
5¼	2¼	Safegrd Ind	10	28	3¾	3½	3½	
48⅛	42⅞	SafewySir 2	7	118	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
15	8	SagaCp .07e	9	17	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
45¼	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	157	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	+ ¼
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	8	4	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅞	StLSaF 2.50	16	56	32⅝	29⅞	31⅞	+ 2⅛
12	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	16	30	43½	42¼	42⅞	— ⅝
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	7	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	95	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	17	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅞	30⅝	SFeInd 1.80	9	394	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅝
10⅛	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		45	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	9	95	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	7	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
4½	3⅛	Saul RlEst		53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
9¼	8	SavEIP .50e	4	8	9	8⅞	9	+
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		18	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Sav A Stop	73	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11¼	7⅛	SuvOnDr .20	10	10	8¼	8	8¼	
13¼	6⅛	SavinB Mch		22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2¼	Saxon Ind	10	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	2	SCA Svc		50	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		4	5⅛	5	5⅛	
56¼	47⅝	SchergPl .88	23	153	57⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅛
24	19⅝	SchlitzBr .68	19	47	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	19	235	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	SCM Cp .70	6	69	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SCOA In .70	6	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
7¼	5⅝	ScotLad .36	5	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	18	ScotFet 1.08	10	14	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
19⅝	15	ScottFor .74	6	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap .68	10	75	21¼	21	21	
10⅝	7⅝	Scottys .10	21	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	7⅛	ScovillMfg 1		42	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
43¼	29½	Scovil pf2.50		9	41	41	41	— ½
7	4⅝	ScudDuoVt	10	14	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8¾	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	14½	Sea.Cont .30	3	16	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	211	25⅝	25	25	— ¼
6⅝	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅜	26⅝	Seagram .80	18	1	27	27	27	— ¼
7⅛	4⅞	Seagrave	6	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+
19⅞	14	SealdPw .80	9	16	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	SearleG .52	9	213	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
79⅞	63⅝	Sears 1.60a	22	309	74⅞	73	73⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅞	Seatrain Lin		100	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
29	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	36	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
16	10½	Servomt .65	9	8	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
10¾	5⅝	Shakspre .32	14	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅛	Shapell .10	9	13	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	47⅝	ShellOil 2.80	7	24	53¼	52⅝	53¼	+ 1
14⅞	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	5	16	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19⅞	16⅝	ShllGl pf1.40		2	17¾	17¾	17¾	—
23	18⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		2	20⅝	20½	20½	—
41⅛	33⅝	SherwW 2.20	19	19	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
16⅛	9⅝	SierrPac .92	9	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	Signal .90b	14	396	19½	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	34	Signal pf2.20		14	44⅝	44⅛	44½	—
19	15	Signal pf1		7	19	18⅛	18⅛	—
8¾	5	SimPrec .14	9	14	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
24¼	19¼	Sim mgBa	nh	10	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	—
23½	15⅛	SimPat .40b	15	612	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Singer .30p		135	18⅝	18	18	—
37⅝	24⅝	Singr pf3.50		15	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅝
28	22¼	Skaggs .50	12	90	22¾	22	22½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp	38	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Skyline .24	45	116	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
14½	8⅞	SmithAO .60		31	14	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30½	28½	SmithInt .36	8	41	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ¼
69⅝	58⅝	SmithKline 2	16	61	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝	+ ⅝
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	9	2	17½	17½	17½	—
20	16¼	Smucker .60	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
16⅛	11	SolaBas .70	7	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+
6⅛	3½	Soneste Int	2	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10	6⅝	Sony Corp	33	987	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅝	27⅛	SooLin 2.35a	7	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
11¾	8¼	SOS Con .40	6	14	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.52	8	84	17¼	17	17	
16⅝	14⅝	SoJerIn 1.56	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13¼	10¼	Soutdwn .60	5	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
14⅝	10	SoestBk .48a	8	68	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
		SouesPS .89t	10	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.88	6	226	19⅝	19	19⅝	—
16⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	7	608	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	—
37⅛	31¾	SoInGE 2.40	8	2	35⅛	35¼	35¼	—
35⅝	40¾	SoNRes 1.65	7	23	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛	+
36⅝	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	9	11	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
47	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ 1
38⅛	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	400	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ 1
62¼	50⅝	Sou Ry 2.12	14	150	55⅝	54⅝	55⅛	+ ⅝
25⅝	16¼	SwtFT pf1.50		4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
36¼	27⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	8	9	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	21½	Southld .40b	11	19	22½	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅞
6	5⅛	SouRy pf.50		3	6	6	6	
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	177	17	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11½	SwstPSv .98	9	228	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Sparton .24a	4	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
15⅝	10	SperryHut 1	11	24	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	38⅝	SperryR .76	11	380	46⅝	45⅝	46⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Sprague El		13	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
15	10¼	SpringM .75	20	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	18	274	27⅝	25⅝	27⅝	+ 1½
38⅛	30⅝	Squibb .90	15	87	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	StaleyMfg 1	6	7	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	21⅝	StPoor 1.92a		15	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
40⅝	32⅝	StBrand 1.14	14	550	33⅝	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅝
49⅝	37⅛	StBPaint .40	26	19	47½	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅝
34⅝	29⅝	StdOilCal 2	8	804	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
48⅛	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	9	222	47⅝	47½	47⅝	+ ⅛
79⅝	61⅝	StOilOh 1.36	20	14	69	68⅝	69	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	23	5	7½	7½	7½	
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	35	4	6	6	6	
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	13	14	14	14	
30⅝	21	StanWk 1.04	14	15	31¼	31	31¼	+ ½
9¼	6⅝	Stanray .60		1	8½	8½	8½	
20⅝	16⅝	Starrett 1	7	4	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
2¼	1⅝	StaMut Inv		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	10⅝	StaMSe 1.05		9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
108	84	StaufCh 2.48	9	150	92	91	91½	— ⅝
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
21	16⅝	SterDrug .78	13	117	18⅛	17⅝	18	
6⅛	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	37	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
16	12⅛	Sternont .40	8	5	13⅝	13½	13½	
26⅝	18⅛	StevenJ 1.20	16	46	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
38⅝	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	16	26	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	9	37	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
62⅞	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	10	5	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	StoneCon .60	6	8	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
21	19⅝	StopShop 1	5	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9	Storge Tech	7	24	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	109	24½	22⅝	23⅛	+ 1
15	10¼	StridRiet .80	8	13	14	14	14	
48½	37⅛	StuWor 1.32	9	13	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	+ ⅛
36	30½	StW pfA1.40		2	32¼	32¼	32¼	
6½	3⅛	Suave Shoe	9	26	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	SubProGs 1	7	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	1	9	9	9	
22	11⅛	Sun Chm .40		8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
31⅝	26⅝	SunOil 1.12r	7	47	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	31¼	Sun O pf2.25		41	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	25	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
30¼	17	Sundstrd .80	9	33	28⅝	28	28	—
13⅝	9⅛	SunshMg .36	mt	22	11⅝	11	11	— ⅛
32½	24⅝	SupVal 1.10	9	106	32	31⅝	32	
203	150	SuprOil 1.20	9	31	151	148	149½	— 2½
48¼	19	Superscpe	9	21	25⅛	24⅝	25	
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	Swank .60a	9	44	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16¼	Sybron .84	10	14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
7¼	5⅝	Systron Don	11	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	11	27	27	27	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Talcott Nat		25	5⅛	5½	5½	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	Talley .40	7	22	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		3	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
19	16	TampEl 1.12	8	26	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅝	Tandy Corp	14	496	40⅝	39⅛	39⅝	—
21⅝	13⅛	Tandycrft	10	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20		6	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
46⅛	18	Technicare	23	73	36⅝	34⅛	36⅛	+ 1⅛
7	5	Technicolr	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	11	50	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
69⅛	44⅝	Tektronx .34	18	33	59⅝	59	59⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	7	111	43½	42⅝	43	
85⅝	62	Teledyn pf6		3	81⅛	81¼	81¼	+ ⅛
11⅛	5¼	Teleprmpt		625	7⅝	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	26	Tennco 1.76	7	288	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅛
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	100	100	100	
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	5	168	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf2.16		58	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	2497	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅛
38⅛	34⅛	TexComm 1	12	15	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
34⅝	28⅞	TexETr 1.85	7	99	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	27¼	TxET pf2.87		79	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	7	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅛	TxGs pf1.50		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—
36⅝	28	Texasf 1.20	16	67	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—
129⅝	93⅝	TexInst 1	45	320	122⅛	121⅛	121⅛	—
8¼	5⅛	Texas Intl	7	29	6⅛	6	6	—
18⅝	13⅛	TexOGs .01b	8	107	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	TexUtil 1.32	9	676	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—
9⅝	6⅝	Texfl Ind		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
28⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.10	10	196	26	25⅝	25⅝	—
33⅛	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		8	32	31⅝	31⅝	—
26	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—
18⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .20	7	27	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	33	ThomBet .76	21	31	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—
12⅛	7⅛	Thomin .40b	18	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	9	59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	72	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	TI Corp 1	20	58	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36⅛	28⅛	TidwatM .80	7	16	35⅛	35	35	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TigerInt .40	10	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
60⅛	50⅛	TimeInc 2	16	43	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
22	18⅛	TimeMir .60	14	53	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	34⅛	Timkn 2.20a	8	247	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Tish Rlty		11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdis 2.12	7	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TootRol .40b	20	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	TraneCo .96	8	7	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	29⅛	TranUn 1.80	16	12	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TransW Air		64	11⅛	11	11⅛	
16⅛	11⅛	TWApf 2		7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Transam .62	10	131	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
22⅛	20⅛	Traninc 1.92		32	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Transco .80	6	99	11⅛	11	11⅛	
11⅛	8	Transcn .45	13	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	TranOhF .20	6	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
26⅛	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	9	29	24	23⅛	23⅛	
34⅛	25	Travlrs 1.08	13	216	30	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
40	32⅛	Travelr pf 2		2	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
31⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		77	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	TriCon 1.52e		78	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	29⅛	TriCn pf2.50		9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Trianind .90	10	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Triang Pac		6	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	5	23	33	32⅛	32⅛	
		Trinityin wi		10	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
30⅛	24⅛	Tropican .28	17	32	26	25⅛	26	+ 1
36⅛	26⅛	TRW In 1.20	11	209	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	58	TRW pf4.50		2	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— 1
83	63⅛	TRW pf4.40		42	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	12	TucsonG .96	7	61	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15	10⅛	TwenCen .50	4	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	TycoLb .20e	11	27	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	29⅛	TylerCp 1	6	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	21⅛	UALInc .40		185	22⅛	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	UARCO 1.30	7	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
16⅝	13½	UGICp 1.48	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
29⅛	27	UGI pf2.75		288	28	28	28	
14⅛	10⅝	UMC Ind 1	11	169	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	7⅝	Unarco .50	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	8⅛	UnBancp .84	9	122	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
100⅛	78⅛	UCamp 2.40	16	202	91⅝	91	91	
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	11	245	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		32	7	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅛	4⅝	Union Corp	25	22	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	12½	UnElec 1.28	8	71	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z30	47	47	47	
29	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		2	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	
6	4½	Un Fidelity	8	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
47⅛	40⅝	UnOCal 2.10	6	36	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		28	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
87¼	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	134	83¼	83	83	
2⅛	1⅛	Uniona Inc		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅛	7¼	Uniroyal .50	14	119	9	8⅝	8⅝	
82¼	71	Uniryl pf8		z300	82	81	81	
14⅛	5⅛	Unit Brands	14	243	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		6	10⅛	10	10	
9	7⅛	UnitCp .77e		56	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	5⅛	U FinCal .20	6	52	9	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅛	14	UGasP 1.32	5	289	20	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅝	7⅛	Un Guarnty	110	32	10⅛	10	10	
25⅛	20⅛	U Illum 2.32	6	11	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	UnitInd .50	6	11	11⅛	11	11	
8	6⅛	UnitIn pf.42		2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7½	5	UnitIon .10	8	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	39	10⅛	10	10	
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26⅝	18	Un Nuclr	26	78	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅛	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	4	17	12⅛	12	12	
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.40	15	348	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		2	17	17	17	
25⅝	16⅝	USGyps 1.60	14	70	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	
27¼	22⅝	USGy pf1.80		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	US Hom .16	29	65	9⅛	9	9	
7⅛	5⅛	US Ind .20	29	610	6	5⅝	5⅝	
12¼	6⅝	USLease .28	7	27	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	US Rltylnv		8	2	2	2	
34¼	18⅝	US Shoe 1.05	10	17	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
8	65	US Stl 2.80	8	351	79⅝	78⅝	78⅝	
22⅛	19⅛	US Tobac 1	14	14	21	21	21	
61⅛	45⅝	UnTech 2.40	7	147	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
141	113½	UnTech pf 8		35	140	140	140	
17	14⅛	UnITel 1.12	9	105	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	UnITel wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		1	23½	23½	23½	
15⅛	12	Univar Co	7	64	14⅛	14	14	
24¼	16⅝	UnLeaf 1.12	6	6	21	21	21	
13⅛	10	UOP		17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
48⅛	29¼	Upjohn .96	18	244	40⅛	40	40	
15⅝	11⅝	USLIFE .32	6	36	14⅛	14	14	
11⅛	9⅝	UsIifeF .96a	6		10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
29⅛	26⅛	USM stpl.20	8	7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
34⅛	29⅛	USM pf2.10		3	30	30	30	
57½	46¼	UtahInt 1a	16	107	57½	56⅝	56⅝	
32½	27⅝	UtahPL 2.40	9	107	32⅛	32	32	
32	29⅛	UtPL pf2.60		2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
29⅝	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	56	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	18⅛	Vallyind .80	5	27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	12	Varian .20	10	86	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
20⅛	15½	Veeder .90	24	19	20⅛	20	20	
6⅛	3¼	Vendo Co		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	4⅝	Venice .20	204	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		39	14	14	14	
21	20⅝	Vetco Offsh	7	16	23	23	23	
28⅝	22¾	VF Cp 1.10	8	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
11⅞	7⅝	Viacom Int	10	32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		28	5⅛	5	5	
14⅛	12⅝	VaEPw 1.18	7	272	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
80½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	79½	79½	79½	
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z60	54	54	54	
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	6	27	7	7	7	
17⅞	14½	VSI Corp .68	8	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42¼	30⅝	VulcMat 2	8	4	39	39	39	

W

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
26½	18⅝	Wachova .76	10	44	25	25	25	
37⅛	39½	Wach pf2.20		4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	Wach Rlty		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16¼	12⅛	Walgreen 1	10	30	16⅛	16	16	
33⅝	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	9	8	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
24⅛	16⅛	WallBus .60	10	6	22	22	22	
19½	14¼	WallMu .80a	8	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	18	48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
10⅝	8½	WardFd .47t	14	9	8½	8½	8½	
12½	8⅝	Warnaco .80		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	42	59	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
38½	30⅝	WarnerL .92	16	382	31	31	31	
30½	16½	Warn S 1.20	15	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
20	18⅝	WashGs 1.88	5	19	20	20	20	
18½	12⅝	WashStl 1	11	6	17	17	17	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9¾	6⅛	Waste Mant	8	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35⅛	25	WatkinJ .32	14	38	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
7	4	Wean Unit	4	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	13⅛	Wea pf2.52k		3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
9	5½	Weathrd .40	11	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	3⅞	Webb Del E	11	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	WellMcL .60	44	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
25⅛	19⅝	WelsMkt .72	8	38	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
31	15⅝	WellFoo .56	7	102	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e		142	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
25⅛	21¼	WstctTr 1.80	8	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
56	47⅝	WstPP pf4.50		z20	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
42⅛	35	WstPlPep 2	9	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
11⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	28	138	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅛	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	7	74	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
15⅛	11⅝	WnNoA .20r	4	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	10	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	
19⅛	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	125	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	1054	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
47⅛	32½	Wstvco 1.50	11	30	42	42	42	
24⅛	16⅛	Weyhrs 1.28	8	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	30	562	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
66¼	55⅛	Weyr pf2.80		94	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
22⅛	16⅛	WheelFr .60	10	14	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
23⅛	16⅝	WhelPtr Stl		10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
48¼	44¼	WhelPlt pf5		z10	48	48	48	
24¼	24¼	Whirlpool .80	16	452	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
25⅛	18⅛	WhiteCons 1	5	66	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
38¼	35	WhtCn pfA 3		3	37	37	37	
36⅛	34⅝	WhtC pfC 3		2	36	36	36	
9⅛	6½	White Xot		134	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	3	Whittaker	34	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Wickes .25r		16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	4	Wiebdst .28	7	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
29	22⅛	WilmsCos 1	4	365	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
7⅛	5⅝	WilshrO .10e	8	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
41⅛	38⅝	WinnDx 1.44	14	16	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		67	7	7	7	
30	24½	WiscEl 1.92	11	135	27	27	27	
19⅝	17	WisGas 1.70	9	39	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17½	16⅝	WiscPL 1.52	9	6	17	17	17	
18½	16	WiscPS 1.36	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
29½	20½	Witco 1.20	10	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
72	57½	Witco pf2.65		1	58½	58½	58½	
6⅛	5	WolvrW .07e	18	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½	13	Wometco .60	8	16	17½	17½	17½	
10⅝	5½	WoodCo .05e	2	9	7	7	7	
19½	13½	WoodPet .30	6	16	17	17	17	
27½	21⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	210	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
39½	35½	Wolw pf2.20		3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
6⅛	4	World Airw	6	7	5	5	5	
71⅛	64½	Wrigly 2.40a	10	9	67	67	67	
9⅛	5⅛	Wurlitzer .20	54	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅛	2⅞	Wyly Corp		35	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

X

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
60⅝	50⅝	XeroxCo 1	17	1000	58⅝	57⅝		
10⅝	7⅛	Xtra Inc	79	8	9⅝	9⅝		

Y

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅝	6¼	Yates Ind		4	9⅝	9⅝		
19⅝	9⅛	YngSDr .15p	8	4	9⅝	9⅝		

Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅛	17¾	ZaleCorp .80	7	39	18⅝	18⅝		
14⅛	11⅛	Zapata .30b	3	27	11⅝	11⅝		
9⅛	5⅞	Zayre Corp	9	34	8⅝	8⅝		
40⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	25	90	35⅛	34⅝		
14⅝	9⅛	Zurnind .40	10	18	12	11⅝		

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45.60
Albert Heijn	117.20
Algembank	353.50
Amrobank	74.50
A'dam	78.10
Fokker	44.50
Heineken	141.20
H.V.A.	49.50
Holl-Am-H	89
Hoogovens	61.80
K.L.M.	117.30
Nation. Ned.	100.50
Pakhoed	135.20
Philips new	33.50
Robeco	192.80
Rolinco	144.60
Royal Dutch	125
Unilever	127.80
Van Ommer	226
VerMach	180

Brussels

Arbed	4,350
Brux-Lamb	2,232
Cock Ougree	918
Electrobel	5,730
GB-Inno-BM	1,750
Hoboken	3,925
Pétrofina	5,380
Ph Gevaert	1,280
Soc Générale	2,455
Solvay	2,575
Un Minière	1,278

Frankfurt

AEG	100
BASF	168.70
Bayer	144.10
Commerzbk	206
Cont Gummi	105.30
Daimler	355
Degussa	180.80
DeutBank	319.50
DresdeBk	243
Hoechst	170.20
Gels Aktien	78
Hoesch	69.50
Karstdt	425
Kaufhof	266.50
KHD	175
Lufthansa	101
Mannesmann	376.50
Metallgesell	267
Neckermann	96.30
Rheinstahl	110
RWE new	158
Schering	350
Siemens	330.50
Thyssen	138.80
Veba	116.30
Volkswagen	149.70

London

Anglo-Am	2.60
Anglo-Am cp	£21.00
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.58
BICC	1.18
Boots	1.35
Bowater	2.17
Brit-Am Tob	3.68
Brit Oxyg	0.61½
Brit Pet	6.32
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.51
Chartered	1.47
Courtaulds	1.52
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.08
Decca Rec	2.58
Distillers	1.44½
Dunlop	0.91
E Mustline	2.51
GEC	1.61
FreeStGed	£12.00
GKN	3.47
Glaxo Gr	4.03
Gold Fields	1.61
Gt Un St	2.06
Guinness	1.25
Hawker-Sidd	4.40
Hudson Bay	£15.00
Imp Chem	3.97
Imps	0.76½
Mark & Spen	0.91
MetalBox	2.70
Nicholls	0.60
Plessey	0.80
Rand Mines	1.85
Rank Org	1.67
Royal Dutch	£36⅛
R.T.Z.	2.26
Shell	4.16
Thorn (A)	2.70
Tubo Invest	3.76
Union Carb	3.00
Vickers	1.84
War L3½	£27⅛
West Deep	£6.95
West Drief	£20.50
West Hold	£16⅛
West Mln	1.53
Woolworth	0.63
ZCI	0.28

Milan

Bastogi	952
Erba	1,850
Erc Marelli	399
Fiat	1,460
Finsider	230.5
Generali	44,240
IFI	2,130
Italgas	455
Italsider	323
LaRinas	52
Montedis	435
Olivetti	967
Pirelli	867
Snia Visco	1290
Terni	285

Paris

Air Liquide	367
Alimentaire	75.90
BSN	645
Carrefour	2051
Cim Lafarge	209.90
Citroën	59
Cie Bancaire	315.10
CFP	126
CGE	318
CCF	117
Ferodo	418
Imétal	112.50
L'Oréal	939
Mach Bull	37
Michelin	1331
Moët-Henn	510
Moulinex	276.50
Paribas	179.50
PUK	106.20
Penarroya	55
Perrier	110.60
Pougeot	355
Rh Poulenc	97
Sacilor	67
St Gobain	130.10
Suez	255.50
Télémécan	732
Thomson	227.50
Usinor	72

* Ex Rts.

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,120
Buehrle	1,595
B Boveri	1,625
Ciba-Geigy	1,585
Cr Suisse	2,625
Fischer	680
HofRochN	10,025
Nestlé	3,360
Sandoz	5,225
Sté B Suisse	422
Sulzer	2,475
U.B. Suisse	3,130

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices April 15, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
5487	Abby Glen	$5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21900	Abitibi	$12⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
420	Acklands	$14⅛	14	14	
400	Agnico E	435	435	435	— 5
1000	Agra Ind A	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9096	Alta Gas A	$13	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
25	Alta Nat	$23	23	23	— ⅛
20	Algo Cent	$14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
100	Alliance B	360	360	360	—10
1300	Atco A	$14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
450	BP Can	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1424	Banister C	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2115	Bank N S	$40	39⅝	40	+ ¼
100	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10868	Bell Canad	$46	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
540	Beth Cop A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
800	Block Bros	405	405	405	— 5
200	Bramalea	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2232	Bovis Cor	89	89	89	
5967	Brameda	165	152	165	+15
5300	Brenda M	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
7183	Bridger	490	470	475	— 5
200	BC Forest	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
3900	BC Phone	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6530	Brunswk	$5	490	5	+15
200	Budd Auto	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
824	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10	10	
47	Cad Frv	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
850	Cal Pow A	$28	28	28	— ⅛
5110	Camflo	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
425	Campau A	480	480	480	
13355	C Nor West	$7⅛	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
325	C Pakrs C	$23	22⅝	23	
215	Can Perm	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6600	C Cablesy	$15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
650	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
100	CGE	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
3190	Cl Bk Com	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
2050	C Utilties	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
813	Cdn Tire A	$47¼	47⅛	47⅛	
606	Cassiar	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
2020	Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3550	Chieftan D	$9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
8000	Coch Will	27	25⅛	25⅛	— 2
760	C Holiday I	300	290	290	—10
12700	Con Bldg	250	240	240	—10
300	Con Distrb	375	370	375	
4492	Cons Gas	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
6350	Con Fardy	405	400	400	
22	Conwest	355	355	355	—10
1210	Craigmt	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1640	Crush Intl	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1665	Cyprus	$10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
1225	Denison	$57⅛	57	57	— 1
1300	Dicknsn	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1210	Dofasco A	$27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
2030	Dom Store	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
540	D Textile A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
40	Du Pont	$18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
1520	East Mal	206	200	200	— 8
300	Electro A	390	385	390	+15
300	Emco	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5325	Falcon C	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
520	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
8675	H Bay Co	$19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
550	Hur Erl A	$23½	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
1660	IAC	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
222	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
1890	Inl Mogul	244	240	240	— 3
3792	Inipr Pipe	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
840	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
200	Jannock	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8800	Kaiser Re	$10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
2100	Kaps Tran	187	185	185	— 2
1000	Kelsey H	$10⅛	10	10	
4230	Kerr A A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
150	Koffler A	445	445	445	+10
850	Labatt A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
100	Lab Min	$33½	32½	33½	+ ⅛
600	Lacana	370	365	365	— 5
1620	LOnt Cem	405	400	400	— 5
670	LL Lac	145	145	145	— 5
19	Lob Co A	460	460	460	—20
2325	Loeb M	325	315	315	—10
102	Mclan H A	$9	9	9	
9102	MB Ltd	$20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
1430	Madsen	43	43	43	+ ⅛
302	M Lf Mills	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
250	Matami A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
100	Met Stor A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4391	Moore	$47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
400	Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1019	Nat Trust	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6776	Noranda A	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
7452	Norcen	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2350	NTecm B w	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
200	Nowsco W	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
500	OSF Ind	380	380	380	+ 5
300	Orchan A	275	275	275	+15
100	Oshawa A	490	490	490	—10
5910	Pamour A	265	260	260	
1815	PanCan P	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
100	Patino N V	$14	14	14	— ⅛
28	Petrofina	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
5275	Pine Point	$32⅛	31⅛	32	— ⅛
800	Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
5490	Placer	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
1400	Que Sturg	110	110	110	
500	Rayrock	65	64	64	— 3
700	Reed Ostr A	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
290	Reichhold	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
500	Revnu Prp	72	72	72	
2708	Shell Can	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10371	Sherritt A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1725	Siebens	$11	10½	11	+ ½
1750	Sigma	$19½	19	19	
13073	Simpsons	$6⅛	6¼	6¼	
989	Simpson S	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
400	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
300	Talcorp	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3700	Southm A	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
8001	Stelco A	$29⅛	28⅛	29	+ ¼
250	Steep R	210	210	210	
27150	Sundale O	$11⅛	10⅛	11	— ⅛
100	Tara	$14½	14½	14½	
5030	Teck Cor A	395	385	395	— 5
160	Teck Cor B	310	310	310	— 5
350	Teledyne	$5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
1035	Tex Can	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
1750	Thom N A	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
1677	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛
100	Tor Star B	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
2030	Traders A	$13	13	13	
1120	Trans Mt	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5421	TrCan PL	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20505	Un Carbid	$23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
1941	UGas A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
900	Union Oil	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2700	U Keno	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
4700	U Siscoe	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
800	Van Der	385	375	385	+30
305	Vestgron	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2385	Voyager P	$10⅛	11⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
265	Weldwod	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
2200	Wstburne	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10675	West Mine	430	405	425	+20
100	Westmhse	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
450	Weston	$17	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
600	Woodwd A	$19	19	19	— ⅛
1640	Yk Bear	230	228	228	— 2
2000	Yukon C	140	140	140	— 4

Total sales 2,206,102 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6844	Bank Mont	$ 15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
2000	Basic Res	$ 10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
5001	Bombard	265	250	250	—15
500	Can Cement	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4800	Cdn Indust	$ 25	24⅛	24⅛	
300	Canron	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
422	Con Bath	$ 37	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
200	Dom Glass	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9800	Fncl Col	210	201	210	+10
200	Imasco	$ 25	25	25	— ⅛
100	Laur Fin	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
100	Molson A	$17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3650	Power Co	$ 10	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
243	Price Co	$ 15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
200	Rolland A	$ 7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
3315	Royal Bank	$ 29	28⅛	29	+ ⅛
1205	Roy Trust A	$ 22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
500	Steinberg A	$ 17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
4390	Zellers	445	430	430	—10

Total sales 588,375 shares.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.86¼	*.74¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*125	*69
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	37½	26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	91-92	81-83
Lead, spot, lb.	21	24½
Copper elec., lb.	70⅛	63⅛-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.5517	3.51¼
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	36½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.37	4.23
Gold N.Y., oz.	127.75	167.50
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100, Dec. 31, 1931)	898.30	745.10

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 15, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	14.02	14.35	14.01	14.20	14.01
Jul	14.10	14.40	14.10	14.35	14.08
Sep	14.09	14.42	14.09	14.28	14.08
Oct	14.10	14.28	14.08	14.20	14.02
Mar	13.94	14.05	13.94	14.05	13.88
May	13.94	14.01	13.90	13.93	13.85
Jul	13.92	13.96	13.82	13.92	13.75
Sep	13.90	13.93	13.75	13.75	13.70

Sales: 3,642.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	179.0	179.0	179.0	B172.5	172.0

Sales: 3.

COCOA (30,000 lbs.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	81.00	81.28	81.00	82.28S	79.28
Jul	76.90	77.15	76.85	77.15S	75.15
Sep	73.00	73.43	73.00	73.43S	71.43
Dec	67.50	69.19	67.50	58.19S	66.19
Mar	65.05	65.73	65.00	65.73S	63.73
May	64.30	64.30	64.30	64.30S	62.30
Jul	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00S	61.00
Sep	61.60	61.60	61.60	61.60S	59.60

Sales: 383.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr.	69.70	69.70	69.70	69.90S	68.50
May	70.00	60.40	69.70	70.20S	68.80
Jul	70.80	71.20	70.50	70.90S	69.50
Sep	61.70	71.80	71.20	71.20S	70.30
Dec	72.70	72.90	72.20	72.60S	71.30
Jan	72.80	73.20	72.50	72.80S	71.50
Mar	73.40	73.40	72.80	73.20S	71.90
May	73.80	73.80	73.80	73.60S	72.30

Sales estimated: 3,887.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.20
Nov	5.90	5.90	5.40	5.40	5.78
Mar	7.05	7.15	6.35	6.35	6.75
Apr	7.70	7.70	7.10	7.11	7.42
May	8.65	8.70	8.12	8.18	8.52

Sales: 1,556.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr.	438.80	441.00	438.80	441.60S	436.50
May	441.50	442.80	437.00	442.60S	437.70
Jul	446.50	448.00	442.30	447.50S	442.70
Sep	451.80	453.50	447.90	452.80S	448.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Dec	460.00	462.80	456.30	461.80S	457.10
Jan	464.00	464.00	462.00	464.80S	460.10
Mar	469.30	472.00	465.50	470.90S	466.20
May	476.40	476.40	474.00	477.10S	472.40
Jul	482.00	484.00	481.50	483.30S	478.60

Sales: estimated 5,820.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	59.60	59.70	59.60	B59.75	59.70
Jul	61.40	61.50	59.30	B61.40	61.45
Sep	63.30	63.10	62.90	B62.90	63.15
Nov	64.25	64.25	64.10	B64.10	B64.15
Jan	65.00	65.00	64.80	B64.90	64.85
Mar	66.00	66.00	65.90	B65.90	65.85

GOLD (100-troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	128.20	133.50	127.50	127.60S	127.60
Jun	128.30	128.80	126.90	128.10S	128.10
Aug	129.30	129.60	127.80	129.10S	129.10
Oct	130.70	130.70	130.30	130.10S	130.10
Dec	131.70	131.90	129.90	131.30S	131.30
Apr	133.90	133.80	130.80	133.70S	133.70
Jun	135.00	135.00	135.00	134.90S	134.90
Aug	135.10	135.10	135.10	136.20S	136.20

Sales estimated: 886.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	60.15	60.17	59.55	59.85	60.07
Jul	60.70	60.70	60.22	60.45	60.68
Oct	59.80	59.80	59.40	59.48	59.95
Dec	58.90	58.90	58.49	58.48	58.91
Mar	59.90	59.90	59.30	59.30	59.81
May	60.25	60.25	60.23	B59.80	60.50
Jul	—	—	—	B60.10	60.90

Sales: 2,050.

CHICAGO FUTURES

April 15, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	3.45½	3.57	3.45½	3.46¾	3.46
Jul	3.53	3.65¼	3.53	3.64½	3.54¼
Sep	3.60½	3.73	3.60½	3.73	3.60¾
Dec	3.73½	3.85½	3.73½	3.85	3.74½
Mar	3.87	3.95	3.86	3.95	3.84

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	2.64¼	2.67½	2.64¼	2.67¼	2.64¼
Jul	2.68½	2.71¾	2.68½	2.71¼	2.69
Sep	2.67	2.69½	2.67	2.69½	2.67½
Dec	2.64	2.67½	2.64	2.67¼	2.64¾
Mar	2.71	2.74½	2.71	2.74½	2.71½
May	2.75¼	2.78½	2.75¼	2.78½	2.75¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	4.83	4.88	4.83	4.86	4.81½
Jul	4.91	4.96	4.91	4.94	4.90¼
Aug	4.94	4.99½	4.94	4.98¼	4.94¼
Sep	4.99½	5.03½	4.99½	5.02	4.98
Nov	5.05	5.11	5.05	5.08	5.04½
Jan	5.12½	5.18½	5.14½	5.16	5.12½
Mar	5.22	5.25	5.22	5.23½	5.19½
May	5.29	5.32	5.29	5.30½	5.26½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	16.50	16.73	16.45	16.67	16.48
Jul	16.75	16.93	16.70	16.89	16.65
Aug	16.82	17.00	16.82	16.99	16.76
Sep	16.95	17.08	16.92	17.05	16.80
Oct	16.95	17.17	16.95	17.13	16.92
Dec	17.10	17.34	17.10	17.25	17.05
Jan	17.20	17.40	17.25	17.30	17.10
Mar	17.43	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.20
May	17.50	17.60	17.45	17.50	17.30

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	133.00	134.50	133.00	134.50	132.90
Jul	136.10	137.90	136.10	137.90	136.20
Aug	137.50	139.20	137.60	139.20	137.60
Sep	139.00	140.80	139.00	140.80	139.50
Oct	140.40	141.50	140.40	141.20	139.80
Dec	142.40	143.50	142.40	143.50	142.20
Jan	144.00	144.60	144.00	144.60	144.00
Mar	145.50	146.50	145.50	146.50	145.50
May	147.00	148.00	147.00	148.00	145.60

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	440.00	442.50	438.00	440.00	438.00
May	440.50	442.00	440.50	441.00	439.00
Jun	441.0	445.50	439.50	442.50	441.00
Aug	446.00	450.30	445.00	446.50	445.80
Oct	454.00	456.00	450.00	453.00	452.00
Feb	464.00	468.50	462.50	464.50	462.50
Apr	472.50	473.10	468.50	470.50	470.20
Jun	477.20	479.50	475.00	476.50	475.30
Aug	485.20	485.20	482.50	482.50	481.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	46.00	46.50	45.75	46.30	45.90
Jun	48.70	48.87	48.25	48.60	48.55
Aug	47.80	47.35	46.90	47.20	47.10
Oct	45.80	46.05	45.60	45.95	45.80
Dec	45.50	45.75	45.42	45.70	45.57
Feb	45.50	45.60	45.42	b45.57	45.55

Sales: April 740; June 5810; Aug 1810; Oct 420; Dec 156; Feb 13.

Open interest: April 1403; June 13440; Aug 8918; Oct 3458; Dec 2162; Feb 629.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	49.75	50.00	49.50	50.00	49.45
Jun	51.70	52.46	51.20	52.00	a51.40
Jul	50.32	50.90	49.95	50.85	50.00
Aug	47.25	47.70	46.77	47.55	47.05
Oct	43.00	43.42	42.60	42.25	42.90
Dec	42.30	42.65	42.00	b42.65	b42.15
Feb	41.75	42.00	41.30	42.00	41.60
Apr	40.05	40.10	39.70	39.90	39.80

Sales: April 280; June 2295; July 1874; Aug 536; Oct 149; Dec 68; Feb 14; April 4.

Open interest: April 636; June 4575; July 3052; Aug 1926; Oct 1048; Dec 670; Feb 199; April 70.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	42.45	42.75	42.20	42.75	b42.85
May	42.40	42.80	42.10	42.70	42.50
Jun	44.70	45.25	44.60	45.25	45.00
Sep	51.75	52.45	51.75	52.45	51.75
Nov	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.50	51.50
Dec	55.25	55.85	55.05	55.40	55.10

Sales: April 81; May 99; June 58; Sep 26; Nov 4; Dec 8.

Open interest: April 205; May 646; June 540; Sep 406; Nov 80; Dec 273.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	76.70	78.27	75.52	77.27	76.40
Jul	76.20	77.90	75.40	77.90	76.00
Aug	73.30	75.10	72.80	75.10	73.10
Feb	62.50	64.00	62.25	63.70	62.30
Mar	62.00	63.70	62.00	b63.10	b63.70

Sales: May 2304; July 2308; Aug 519; Feb 134; March 4.

Open interest: May 2668; July 3429; Aug 11469; Feb 408; March 16.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100-troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jun	128.30	128.70	126.70	128.10	128.10
Sep	130.00	130.20	128.30	129.40	129.50
Dec	132.00	132.00	128.30	129.40	131.50
Mar	133.60	133.60	132.40	132.60	133.40
Jun	135.80	135.90	134.60	135.20	135.30
Sep	—	—	—	137.80	137.80

Sales: June 1123; Sep 98; Dec 80; March 10; June 10; Sep 10.

Market Summaries

April 15, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	291,700	25⅛	
Am TelTel	204,400	55½	— ⅛
Unit Brands	188,100	11	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil	183,300	24½	+ ½
Chrysler	169,000	20⅛	+ ½
Merrill Lyn	162,400	25⅛	+ ⅛
Xerox Cp	159,200	57⅛	+ ⅛
Sony Corp	157,600	8⅛	+ ⅛
Westgh El	149,900	15⅛	— ⅛
Citicorp	144,200	34⅛	+ ⅛
IntTelTel	143,100	26⅛	+ ⅛
Teleprompt	126,700	8⅛	+ ½
PCA	122,000	25⅛	+ ⅛
IBM	121,200	256½	+1
Gulf Wn Ind	117,800	23⅛	+ ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	15.10	18.44
Advances	811	573
Declines	596	861
Unchanged	429	421
Total issues	1836	1855
New 1976 highs	26	24
New 1976 lows	27	24

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	973.24	984.81	969.30	980.48	+ 5.83
20 Trn	201.87	205.33	200.84	204.23	+ 2.72
15 Util	86.37	87.36	86.02	87.17	+ 0.99
65 Stk	295.30	300.21	295.03	298.90	+ 2.55

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	113.79	112.17	113.21	+0.39
15 Railroads	44.21	43.43	44.0	+0.38
60 Utilities	46.07	45.35	45.87	+0.23
500 Stocks	101.18	99.73	100.67	+0.36

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.55	53.31	53.55	+0.20
Industrials	59.79	59.55	59.79	+0.23
Transportation	37.78	37.33	37.78	+0.40
Utilities	35.36	35.22	35.36	+0.04
Finance	51.93	51.68	51.93	+0.22

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 14	141,974	305,955	2,065
April 13	143,983	317,164	1,878
April 12	150,622	358,669	2,610
April 9	148,799	333,041	2,979
April 8	152,315	338,270	2,799
April 7	149,761	367,247	1,428

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
PanOcean O	245,200	18⅛	
Dome Petrl	65,603	35⅛	+1⅛
Syntex Corp	52,200	78⅛	
Asamera O	46,920	11⅛	+ ⅛
HoustOil M	45,200	48⅛	+1⅛
Turbodyne	28,250	15	
Robintech	27,700	29⅛	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys	27,400	1⅛	+ ⅛
Carnation	25,700	60⅛	—1⅛
Champ Ho	25,700	5⅛	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales	1,970,000
Stock sales year ago	3,502,175

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
101.90	101.51	101.90	+0.27

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4½-5⅛	3⅛-3⅛	⅛-1⅛	9⅛-9⅛
1 M.	5⅛-5⅝	3⅛-3⅛	⅛-1	9⅛-9⅛
3 M.	5⅛-5⅝	3⅛-3⅛	1-1⅛	10⅛-10⅛
6 M.	5⅝-6	3⅛-4	1⅛-2	10⅛-10⅛
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅛	4⅛-4⅛	2⅛-2⅛	11⅛-11⅛

London Commodities

April 15, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
May	181	180	180.95-181	179.85-179.95
Aug	181.95	180.50	181.95-182	180.30-180.40
Oct	181.50	180	181.45-181.75	179.90-179.95
Dec	181	180	181.20-181.50	179.85-179.95
Mar	180.25	179.75	180.05-180.30	179.35-179.70
May	180.15	180	179.95-180.15	179.15-179.75
Aug	180.25		180-180.10	179-179.25

Lots: 2,065.

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
May	1005	947	998-999	948-950
July	994	976	981-983	933-933.50
Sep	941	889	937-939	893-894
Dec	875	835	876-878	842-843
Mar	863	824	838-840	827-829.50
May	850	814	845-848	816-816.50
July	841.50	808	839-840	810-812

Lots: 6,597.

COFFEE

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
May	1240	1216	1224-1230	1200-1202
July	1261	1215	1249-1250	1211-1212
Sep	1261	1225	1249-1250	1215-1216
Nov	1259	1229	1247-1249	1218-1219
Jan	1259	1230	1243-1249	1222-1223
Mar	1258	1234	1245-1246	1223-1225
May	1254	1245	1245-1248	1225-1227

Lots: 2,867.

London Metals Market

April 15, 1976

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copr. Wire Bars:		
Spot	826.5 - 827.5	802 - 802.5
3 months	849 - 850.5	826 - 826.5
Cathodes: Spot	824 - 824.5	795.5 - 797
3 months	846 - 847	819 - 820
Tin Spot	3815 - 3820	3785 - 3790
3 months	3880 - 3885	3855 - 3858
Lead Spot	243 - 243.5	231 - 232
3 months	253.5 - 254	240 - 240.5
Zinc Spot	423 - 424	417 - 418
3 months	436 - 437	431 - 431.25
Silver Spot	238.2 - 238.8	235.5 - 236
3 months	243.1 - 245.3	242.3 - 242.4

Paris Commodities

April 15, 1976

SUGAR

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
May			1535-1545	+15
July			1550-1600	+20
Aug	1608	1590	1605-1608	+30
Oct	1612	1595	1606-1611	—30
Nov			1595-1610	+45
Jan			1595-1615	+45
March			1595-1610	—35
May			1595-1610	+35

COCOA

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
April			830 —	+20
May	828	821	835-847	+15
July	832	823	840 —	+30
Sep	842	824.50	831-838	+27
Dec	747	737	740-772	+14
March	745	—	740-745	+20
May			740-760	+20

Lots: 410.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-82	104	105
Ashland 8-87	96	97
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	105	106
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102½	103¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	94	95
BFCE 9-82	102¾	103½
BFCE 8¾-83	99½	100½
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
British Gas 9-81	101	101¾
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carrier 8-87	95	96
CNE 9½-85	102½	103½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	92¼	93¼
Conoco 8-86	101	102
Cont Tel 8½-86	99	100
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Cot Ham 8-87	96½	97½
Dana 8-87	96	97
Denmark 9-82	104½	106
Denmark 7½-90	88¼	89¼
Dow Corn 8½-86	104	105
Dupont 7½-78	102¼	103¼
ECS 8¼-81	101½	102½
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	102½	103½
Erap 9½-85	102½	103½
Ericsson 9¼-85	104	105
Esso 7½-78	101¾	102¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	101½	102½
Eurofima 8½-83	99¾	100¾
First Chic 7-80	96¾	97¾
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	105¾	106¾
Gould 9¼-83	104	105
Haas 8¼-86	102½	103½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	103	104
Intl Util 8½-82	98½	99½
Kimberley 8½-86	103½	104½
Michelin 9½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 7½-88	86	89
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Modo 9½-83	100	101
Montreal 9¼-87	104	105
Montreal 9½-83	102	103
Motorola 8-87	98	99
New Brunsw. 9-83	101	102
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	92½	93½
Norsk Hyd 9¼-85	104	105
NorthAMR 7¼-79	100	101
Norway 9-80	104½	105½
Norway 8¼-81	102½	103½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	103½	104½
Otis-Elev 8½-85	103½	104½
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Owens Corn 9-86	104	105
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102½	103½
Pac.Light 8-88	96½	97½
Pennwlt 8-87	97	98
Prov. Quebec 9-82	103½	104½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
S.A.S. 8-82	92½	94
Scanraff 8¾-88	95½	96½
Scott 8¼-86	102½	104½
Seagram 9-83	102½	103½
SFE 9-83	100½	101½
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	98	99
Skandin 10½-81	106	107
SNCF 9½-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	103½	104½
St. Ind. 8½-88	102½	104½
S. Handels 9½-84	100	101
Sybron 8-87	95	97
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93
Textron 7½-87	91½	92½
Transocean 8-86	97½	100½
Transocean 7½-87	92½	97½
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	96½	97½
Utah 8-87	98	99
Volvo 9½-85	103	104
BroadHale 4¾-87	77½	79½
Carnation 4-88	80	82
Chevron 5-88	110	112
Chrysler 4¾-88	65½	67½
Chrysler 5-88	67	69
Cont Tel 5¼-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	85	87
EastKodak 4½-88	123½	125½
Econ Lab 4½-87	81½	83½
Firestone 5-88	90½	92½
Ford 5-86	99½	101½
Ford 5-88	88	90
Gen Elec 4¼-87	82½	84½
Gen Food 4½-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	81½	83½
Gould 5-87	88	90
Gulf West 5-88	93	95
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	83½	85½
ITT 4½-87	77½	79½
Komatsu 7½-90	102	104
Matsushita 6¼-90	106½	108½
Mitsui 7¼-90	100	102
McDerm 4¾-87	128	130
Morgan JP 4½-87	117	119
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4½-87	98½	100½
Penney JC 4½-87	85½	87½
Phil Lamp 4¾-82	101½	102½
R.C.A. 5-88	84	86
Revlon 4¾-83	113½	115½
Revlon 4¾-87	102	104
Sperry 4¾-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	77	79
UnCarb 4¾-82	120	122
WarnLam 4½-87	97	99
WarnLam 4¼-88	85½	87½
Xerox 5-88	74½	76½

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	86½	87½
Ashland 5-88	85	87
Beatrice 6¼-91	107½	109½
Beatrice 4¼-92	92½	94½
Borden 6¾-91	105½	107½
Borden 5-92	96	98

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.77	91.49	106.11
Previous	100.75	91.44	106.09

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—26

BuddCo pf	Nat Detroit	Signl 2.20pf
Ch Eastin	NSPw 4.56pf	Stanley Wks
CinG 9.52pf	Nwt Bancp	Storer Brd
Dorr Oliver	Ph El 8.75pf	TexEsT pfB
Dresser Ind	Ph El 7.85pf	UMC Ind
GTFI 8.1epf	PhilaEl 7pf	UnGas PLin
Mosco Cp	PotEl 5.50pf	UtPL 2.80pf
Miss River	PotEl 5.46pf	WisEl 8.90pf
MoPac pf	ReyMet pfA	

NEW LOWS—27

Albertsons	Facet Entrp	Marine Mid
Barber Oil	FstMiss Cp	Ponderosa
Bendix wi	Fluor pfB	Pub Svc Col
Capit Hold	Gen Mills	vlReadg 2pf
Chris Craft	Goodyear	Reynold Ind
Chrysler wt	Halliburtn wi	Skaggs pcos
Comw.th Oil	Harcourt	Superior Oil
Cooper Ind	Hutton EF	Texfl Ind
Enserch Cp	MAPCO	Wheel Frye

Dutch Jobless Rate Off

THE HAGUE, April 15 (Reuters).—Dutch unemployment declined to 5.4 per cent in March from 5.5 per cent in February, provisional seasonally-adjusted figures show. The total number of unemployed declined 4,400 to an adjusted 219,200.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) April 15

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10½	7	AAR Cp .20	16	1	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	AAV Cos .28	5	2	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Acme Hami		7	1½	1½	1½	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Action .15e	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2	Adam Russl	10	18	4½	4½	4½	⅛
1⅛	11-16	ADM Indust		11	1	1	1	
12⅛	9⅛	AdobeOil .16	17	28	10½	10½	10½	
7½	4	ABEPlast P	7	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2	1	Aeds Corp	9	19	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	4⅛	AeroFlo .15p	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
3⅛	1½	AffilCap .06t		8	3⅛	3	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Alter Six .16	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
4⅛	3	Aiken Ind	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Alaska Airl	4	14	5⅛	5	5	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Alba Waldn	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Alcolac .15e	7	7	7½	7½	7½	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Allegh Airl		6	5⅛	5	5	⅛
2⅛	1	AllegA wtN		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Alleg Cp wi		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	⅛
2	1	AlldArt Ind	1	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
26	16⅛	AlldTar 1.40	7	7	24	24	24	⅛
2⅛	1	Alpha Ind	5	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	AltamII .10a	6	2	5	5	5	
2	1 1-16	Altec Corp	14	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15-16	⅛	Altec Cp wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
48⅛	40⅛	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	48	48	48	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	AMAX wt		11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	AHossLL wt		99	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Am. Agronc		9	3⅛	3	3	⅛
8⅛	6	AmBiltrt .50	7	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	AmBusP .26	13	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	A GerFd .34	6	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Aminy Pict	5	25	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	A Israel .11r	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	AMaizeA .40	4	65	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	AmMot Inns		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34	30	AmPetrof 2	9	7	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	15-16	Am Plan Cp		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6⅛	A Precs .20a	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
15	10⅛	AmSci Eng	18	25	11	10⅛	11	
4⅛	2⅛	AmTech Ind	400	8	4	4	4	
17⅛	7⅛	AMIC Cp	12	8	17	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	8	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Ankan .12	12	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	⅛
8	4⅛	Anthony .19t	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Applid Data	13	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Aquit Ca .30		4	22	22	22	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Arit CL .10e	20	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	ArminCp .12	5	5	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Arundel		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Arwood .40a	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	Asamera .25	9	400	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	⅛
11⅛	9	AsbDC .20a	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	Asaro .50a	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc	46	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Atco Ind	112	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Atl Richf wt		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
5⅛	5⅛	Atlas CM B	15	28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Augatinc .15	17	1	15	15	15	
15⅛	11⅛	Austral Oil	12	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	⅛
11⅛	7	Auto Train	15	40	10⅛	10		
5	2⅛	Auto-Bldg		2	4	4		
9⅛	2⅛	Automat Rad	44	17	8	7⅛		
16⅛	12⅛	AVC Cp .20e	3	15	12⅛	12		
4	2	AVEMC .07	7	3	3⅛	3⅛		
25⅛	21	Avondal 1.20	9	1	23⅛	23⅛		
9⅛	4⅛	AVX Corp	10	2	7⅛	7⅛		
3⅛	3⅛	Aydin Cp	11	3	4⅛	4⅛		

B

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	2:30 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10	9⅛	BaldorEl .20	7	3	10	10		
16⅛	12⅛	BanFd 1.13e		7	14⅛	14⅛		
11⅛	4⅛	BanstrCH Lt	13	34	9⅛	9⅛		
3	1⅛	Barclay .04	71	14	2⅛	2⅛		
5⅛	2⅛	Barnes Eng		3	4⅛	4⅛		
9	6⅛	Barnwel Ind	32	5	7⅛	7⅛		
4⅛	2⅛	Barry R .24t	6	2	4⅛	4⅛		
10	5⅛	BarryWr .40	7	1	8⅛	8⅛		
4⅛	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	9	3	3	3		
3⅛	2	Bartons Cdy		1	2⅛	2⅛		
2⅛	1⅛	Baruch Fost	28	5	1⅛	1⅛		
4	2	Bell Ind .06	8	24	3⅛	3⅛		
6	3⅛	Bnrus Crp	7	11	4⅛	4⅛		
17⅛	6⅛	Berg Brsns	21	19	15⅛	15⅛		
29⅛	13	Brg B pf1.35		1	26⅛	26⅛		
5	4	Berlnn Corp	8	1	5	5		
4⅛	2⅛	BerzenC .12		1	3⅛	3⅛		
4⅛	2⅛	BethCp .20e	9	2	3⅛	3⅛		

(Continued on next page.)

مكتبة الأمل

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (2:30 p.m.) April 15

												2:30	Chge
					Sls.						p.m.	prev.
				P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close

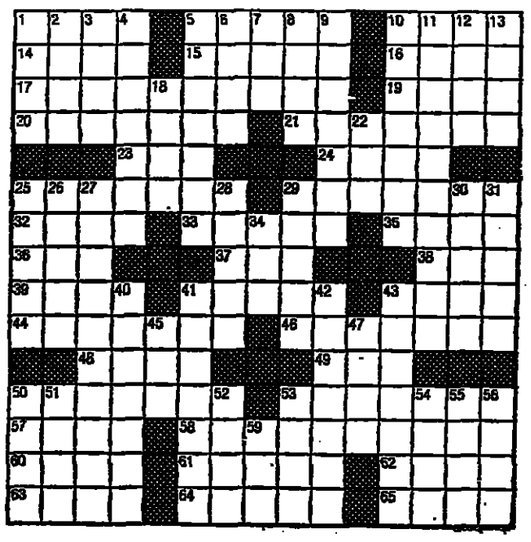
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 "—— who!"
5 Proclamation
10 Springs
14 Drooping
15 "—— is an island"
16 Piquant
17 Seasonal gifts
19 Gluck
20 French stars
21 Name for a heavy hitter
23 After sine qua
24 Condition of sale
25 Tattered
29 Park and Fifth
32 Biblical book
33 Leaky utensil
35 Furniture-style queen
36 Spanish uncle
37 Relative, in Glasgow
38 Feature of Swiss muslin
39 Make —— meet
41 Book-jacket ad
43 Actuality
44 Impure
46 Fox-hunter's cry
48 Harpers Ferry event
49 —— Paulo
50 Schoolbooks
53 Took the long way round
57 Took the bus
58 Seasonal lawn findings
60 Explorer Johnson et al.
61 Trapshooting
62 Rat——
63 First colonial printer
64 Age group
65 Mind drugs: Abbr.

DOWN

1 Gorge
2 "That's —— of baloney"
3 Relative of a top
4 Saratoga or Silver
5 Relaxes
6 African antelopes
7 "Where ——?"
8 Mat. days
9 Subjugate
10 Endurance
11 Frond-carrying time
12 French weapon
13 Evening or dog
18 Drug plant
22 Ibsen character
25 Estimated
26 Chemical compound
27 Seasonal time
28 Road-entrance sign
29 Ward off
30 Arden
31 Brawl
34 Rhea's relative
40 Cat or twin
41 Doctor's order
42 Containers for 58 Across
43 French Revolutionary month
45 —— at anchor
47 Hiding place
50 Urge
51 Bonheur
52 "For Pete's ——!"
53 British gun
54 Archery items: Abbr.
55 Old oath
56 Summer-time initials
59 Understand



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Clear
ANKARA	13	55	Overcast
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast
BEIRUT	23	73	Clear
BELGRADE	18	64	Clear
BERLIN	14	57	Clear
BRUSSELS	15	59	Clear
BUCHAREST	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Sierra
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Fog
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	—	—	Unavailable
FRANKFURT	16	64	Clear
GENEVA	12	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear
LISBON	12	55	Clear
LONDON	14	57	Clear
LOS ANGELES	19	65	Rain
MADRID	12	54	Clear
MILAN	15	60	Cloudy
MONTREAL	13	55	Rain
MOSCOW	15	59	Clear
MUNICH	16	61	Clear
NEW YORK	21	70	Cloudy
NICE	13	55	Rain
OSLO	15	59	Clear
PARIS	13	55	Clear
PRAGUE	17	63	Clear
ROME	17	63	Clear
SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	13	55	Cloudy
TEHRAN	22	73	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	26	79	Cloudy
TUNIS	18	64	Clear
VIENNA	17	63	Clear
WARSAW	16	61	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	73	Sunny
ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

April 15, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.19
(d) AEIF Trustcor Int'l Fd... $8.41
Austral. Select Fd..... $0.23 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SFR01.35
— (d) Combar..... SF152
— (d) Grobar..... SF534
— (d) Stockbar..... SF873
(w) Bruwinvest..... $13.93
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd... $12.49
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd... $4.95
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd..... $7.36

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.11
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $7.56
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1,131
(d) Caribbe Open-End..... $123.80
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.06
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd... $248.46
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. $7.59
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $12.42
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.. $8.79

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec..... SF564
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SFr71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF66.75
— (d) Energie-Valor..... SF30
— (d) Ussec..... SF650
— (d) Europa-Valor..... SF129
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.36

(w) D.G.O..... $39.56
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $12.50
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $11.99
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,029

DET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra..... DM22.30
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond..... DM77.80

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.. $16.64
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr... $51.62
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $17.47
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $26.40
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.79
(d) Fiducem..... BF959
(w) First Interna'l Fd..... $124.20
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.... $13.52
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $28.10
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $35.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $25.95
(w) Founders Issue Fr..... SFr1,744
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF74.45
(d) Foralitalia..... $0.39
(d) Fund of Nations..... $3.79
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)... $0.78
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$8.14

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $17.59
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $28.15
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.37
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $7.90
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV... $6.932
(i) H.O.I.T. Hotel..... $26.57
(d) Ifofund..... $9.34
(d) Interfin..... SFr35.63
(d) Interfund S.A..... $6.37 ex
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $108.43
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)... $22.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $10.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund... $7.95
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S A.. $6.92
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $15.55
(d) Japan Selection Fund..... $45.29
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $15.55

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust... $52.14
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund... $45.84
— (w) Jardine Selection NV. $17.06

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,642
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F... $11.15
(w) Kleinwort Benz. Jap. F.... $12.45
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $39.35

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—†(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd.. SF413
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income.. SF356
(w) Luxfund..... $19.05
(d) Medielanum Sel. Fund... $9.59
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.68
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.13
(w) N.A.M.F..... $65.99
(w) Nippon Fund..... $40.92
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.27
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.61
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.. $21.96
(d) Renta Fund..... LF2,067
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF4,015
(d) Rentinvest..... LF790
(d) Safe Fund..... $4.51
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.21
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... BF59.15
Share Realty N.V..... $15.26
Share International N.V..... $4.37

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.55

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund..... SF27.44
— (d) Croseby Fund..... SF4.37
— (d) LTF Fund N.V..... $7.48
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM92.50

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon BV, R. Et..... SF1,360.50
— (r) Securwerlds..... SF940
(d) Soros Fund..... SF246.70
(w) Star Fund..... $4.37

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SFr466.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF95.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF36.
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF211.50
— (d) Unit Bond Select..... SF50
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF92.77
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $5.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)... $26.09
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V..... $24.10
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $19.47

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SFr1
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF72.25
— (d) Euro Europe Sh..... SFr17
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF35.50
— (d) Globinvest..... SF95
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF74.50
— (d) Emmetac-Invest..... SF344
— (d) Safit South. Air Sh... SFr161.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est.. SF176.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Athenuctonds..... DM15.90
— (d) Europafonds..... DM32.75
— (d) Unifonds..... DM21.15
— (d) Univrenta..... DM41.75
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM60.80
(w) United Can. Inv. Fd..... $1.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $12.10
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund.... $1,771.64
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.... $1,527.90
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.. $415.62
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $14.77
(w) Worldwide Special..... $1,879.85

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: z — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



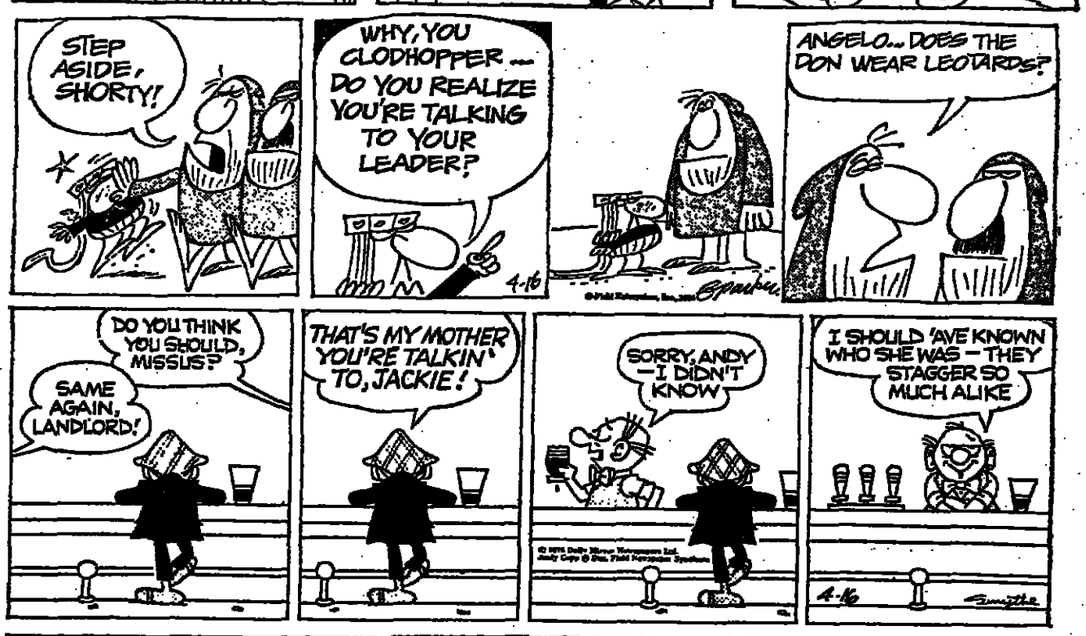
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD OF ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TANBO
POATI
CEADAR
NIFTIE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GOUTY FINAL INSIST BLUING
Answer: What a girl sometimes wears at the beach—HER BAITING SUIT

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

FATHERING

By Maureen Green. McGraw-Hill. 230

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IN America today, says Maureen Green, the father may be an endangered species. He is being muscled out of his family by an increasingly competent and aggressive mother. Because he is not sure what his role is, he finds it difficult to defend himself.

In "Fathering," Miss Green writes that it is partly his own fault, because he once made too much of a fuss over his role. When men first discovered the fact of biological paternity, "fatherhood became an ambition, a dream, involving ideas of creation and immortality." Men were so bemused by this dream that they, often literally, locked women up in it.

But "human fatherhood," as Margaret Mead remarked, "is a social invention." While motherhood is a palpable fact, fatherhood is only an inference. Protecting that inference obsessed fathers for centuries, and now they are paying for their egomania. As Bertrand Russell put it: "Love as a relation between men and women was ruined by the desire to make sure of the legitimacy of children."

For many children, fatherhood has fallen from an ideal to a sick joke. Today, over 6 million children in the United States, more than 10 per cent of the total child population, live without fathers. In "Fathering," Maureen Green set out to discover how it affects them. This subject, she observes, is virgin territory. While the mother and child relationship seems to have figured in psychology as recurrently as the Madonna and Child in Medieval painting, the father and child question is only now beginning to be studied.

This is largely because fathers who have been deprived of their children are beginning, in increasing numbers, to cry out in pain. In the United States, custody has been granted to the mother in 90 per cent of all cases, even when the evidence overwhelmingly suggested that the father was better equipped emotionally to raise his son or daughter.

Miss Green believes that the father's role should be reinvented. In her opinion, this is the best solution for all parties concerned. As George Gilder has pointed out, the single male makes up the most afflicted social group in our culture. Also, sociological studies do not support some feminists' position that children do not need dear old dad.

Anatomy is destiny for men, too, according to Miss Green. They need fatherhood as much as many women seem to need motherhood. Wh the contract m changed, this is normal event in and should be t There is no need father with the some couples are risage and writing their own ceremo which sound lik interpersonal re that the dust is women's liberati Miss Green says, clear that sex al path to freedom; women are overe new-found powe once did.

Just as moth outside the home thor argues, fat get inside it. Th using work as a garding status as children, start es thority. They ne be as well as children. And wh bind might unb mellowing andros not mean that become male n sexes, Miss Gree better than one, between them are character—theirs children's.

"Fathering" arg is a kind of parti parents can beli that children need to these unreas for them. And f two people to giv partiality to child one alone could emotional expendit

In their undersi uation with fem today have too ma author's view. M have too few. Perh to divide up the equitably this time of the relationship sexes, Miss Green benefit from a per neglect," that was derstood phrase o We might expect le which has been ab ed, and more of which is one of t areas in which the optimism.

"Fathering" is balanced book. I has any bias, it d She is eminently witty, full of inform subject, free of cru Her book is rich in such as this one: viewing 7,000 stri United States, b sociologists reported cent of them came less homes.

Anatole Broyard reviewer for The Times.

Art Theft in It

MACERATA, Ita (AP).—Thieves clim walls of a castle nea Italian town Tuesd stole paintings and estimated to be wort lire ($240,000), police day. The stolen wor of a private colle Italian count.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	I	D	S	H			A	E	T		A	S	H	E
O	N	T	O	P		R	L	O		S	C	O	N	E
A	R	E	M	A		G	I	P		T	E	D	D	Y
R	E	P	E	R	C	U	S	S	I	O	N			
O	A	P		D	O	E	S	I	N		E	S	A	U
S	L	E	D		T	R	I	A	D	E	W	I	N	D	S
			O	R	I	E		E	E	R		I	Z	E
A	M	I	C	I	E				E	N	T	E	R	
L	A	R		L	I	A	G		I	N	A			
B	R	I	A	S	S	T	A	C	K	S		B	A	N	C
A	I	L	E	C		T	I	R	A	I	N	S		N	E	A
			H	E	A	R	T	S	T	R	I	N	G	S
H	U	M	O	R		O	H	S		T	R	E	A	T
A	F	O	O	L		T	E	E		A	M	A	T	E
T	O	I	L	I	E		E	R	S		A	I	L	E	S

BRIDGE — By Alan

After South showed his heart suit, as shown in the diagram, North could mark time with two no-trump.

This indicated that he had a relatively balanced hand, but had more than one contract in mind. South was encouraged to describe his hand further, and did so with a bid of three diamonds.

North could have raised directly to six diamonds, but this would have been slightly risky. The danger was not so much that two aces might be missing, although that was possible, as that the diamond suit might be too weak. Instead he bid four clubs, clearly a cue-bid since a long club suit would have been shown on the previous round.

South showed his spade ace, another cue-bid and encouraging, after which North closed the proceedings with six diamonds.

With the cards as shown, six no-trump would surely fail, although it can be made by double-dummy play of the diamond suit. Six diamonds can be made in various ways in spite of the bad division. South should win the opening spade lead in dummy and aim to ruff at least two hearts in the dummy.

After cashing the heart ace and entering his hand with a spade lead to the ace, he would lead the heart queen. West would give the declarer some help if he covered with the king, or even thought about covering.

But assuming he played low promptly. South w the dummy, enter hi a trump lead and heart.

The right play wou two rounds of trumps an even break in clubs. Although D trump trick, he has three rounds of clu fourth club then m a 12th trick.

Another play happ although it is infe can ruff a spade last heart. East o the jack, but that trick for the defens

NORTH
♠ K5
♡ A
◇ 10
♣ AK

WEST
♠ Q193
♡ K10532
◇ 6
♣ 842

SOUTH
♠ A
♡ Q
◇ AK
♣ 96

Neither side able. The bidding: South West
1 N.T. Pass
2 ♡ Pass
3 ◇ Pass
4 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass

West led the spade

هكذا من الأهرام

s' Relievers Can't Contain the Cubs

Seaver Reinjures His Leg

By Parton Keese

CHICAGO, April 15 (NYT).—Tom Seaver reinjured his right calf muscle yesterday while pitching the New York Mets to a 5-2 lead through five innings. His relievers couldn't stem the onrushing Chicago Cubs, however, and the Mets lost, 6-5, for their third one-run loss in a row.

For a while in the first inning, it appeared that luck had turned to the Mets as they scored two runs. Del Unser's leadoff bunt hugged the third-base line, Felix Millan's sacrifice bunt was thrown badly by Ray Burris, the Cub starter, and John Milner's liner skimmed off the top of Andy Thornton's glove for a two-run single.

Rick Monday greeted Seaver with a leadoff double, but Seaver didn't give up another hit until Steve Swisher's single in the fifth. Then Monday came through with a two-out homer into the leftfield stands.

Seaver said he had aggravated his sore calf while pitching and then hurt it more running the bases in the top of the fifth. He had led off with a walk, moved to second on Unser's single, went to third on Millan's deep fly and scored on Milner's sacrifice fly to center.

His run provided the Mets with a slim lead following Monday's homer, but they lengthened it when two of their slump-ridden players suddenly awoke in the sixth.

Wayne Garrett, who had not hit in 15 times at bat this season, singled. Dave Kingman, who had struck out in 8 of his 17 appearances, smote one of the mightiest home runs ever seen at Wrigley Field. The ball soared over the leftfield stands, cleared the 30-foot-high fence and smacked into the upper story of the third house on Kenmore Street, a distance of about 530 feet, according to Cub officials.

The blast was off Tom Dettore, a right-handed reliever, but then Buddy Schultz and Mike Garman shut the door on any more New York scoring, hurling three innings of two-hit ball.

Not so with Bob Apodaca or Hank Webb, the right-handed pitchers sent in to save Seaver's game. Apodaca was the victim of a bad rundown play by his infield in the sixth, and the run that resulted proved to be the Mets' downfall.

Bill Madlock was caught running from third to home on Manny Trillo's grounder to Garrett at third. Garrett tossed home to Jerry Grote, who chased Madlock back. But Bud Harrelson was late covering third, and Madlock slid in without a throw. He then scored on Champ Summers's sacrifice fly.

Padres 3, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, Dave Winfield and Hector Torres hit back-to-back solo homers in the second inning and southpaw Randy Jones protected the lead for a 3-1 San Diego victory over the winless Dodgers.

The loss, the fourth in a row for the Dodgers, was charged to Don Sutton, who yielded the two homers and lasted seven innings.

It was the second straight victory for Jones, who opened the season with a victory over Atlanta. For Winfield, it was his second homer in as many nights off Dodger pitching.

Jones retired 11 men in a row from the second to the sixth innings, until Ted Sizemore led off the sixth with a single. Steve Garvey singled and Ron Cey singled Sizemore home.

Astros 5, Giants 3

At Houston, Enos Cabell tripled home one run and scored another to key a four-run second-inning rally that carried the Astros to a 5-3 victory over San Francisco for a sweep of their three-game series.

Larry Dierker, who failed to retire a batter in his season-opening appearance against Cincinnati five days ago, recorded the victory, allowing six hits through six innings.

Houston had all its runs before Dierker departed. The Astros collected their four runs in the second on four hits. Roger Metzger's double and Larry Milbourne's single each drove in a run before Cabell batted in another with his triple. Cabell then scored what proved to be the winning run when Derrel Thomas's relay to third base went wild.

The Astros added a second unearned run off loser Mike Caldwell, 0-1, in the fifth when Wilbur Howard reached base on Chris Speier's throwing error, stole second and scored on Bob Watson's single.

Angels 7, Royals 6

At Kansas City, Ed Herrmann, who hit a solo home run in the second inning, added a three-run shot in the eighth to lift California to a 7-6 victory over the Royals.

Herrmann's second homer, which landed in the Royals' bullpen, came after designated-hitter Bill Melton greeted relief pitcher Marty Pattin with a single to leftfield, which scored Dave Collins.

After Herrmann's solo homer in the second, the Angels scored again when Lee Stanton walked, stole second and came home on a double by Rusty Torres. The Angels closed to within 5-3 in the fifth when Dave Chalk doubled, went to third on a Torres sacrifice and scored when Collins singled.

The Royals scored three runs in the first inning on singles by George Brett, Jim Wohlford, John Mayberry and Al Cowens. In the third, Hal McRae hit a two-run homer to centerfield for the Royals' fourth and fifth runs.

Rangers 4, A's 2

At Arlington, Gaylord Perry allowed six hits and Toby Harrah batted in the go-ahead run with a two-out single to lead Texas to a 4-2 victory over Oakland and a three-game sweep.

Oakland's first run off Perry, now 2-0, came in the fifth when Phil Garner singled in Gene Tenace, who had singled, with none out. Perry, who struck out four and walked only one in going the distance, then retired 12 men in order before Don Baylor singled in the ninth and scored on a double by Sal Bando.

The Rangers scored in the fifth after Roy Howell singled and went to second on a sacrifice bunt. With two out, Jim Fregosi drove him home with a bad-hop double off third baseman Bando to tie the score. Harrah followed with a solid single to left, scoring Fregosi.

The Rangers scored again in the seventh when Lenny Randle, who had walked, came home on a wild pitch by starter and loser Vida Blue, and they added another run in the eighth.

Indians 6, Red Sox 5

At Boston, Alan Ashby singled home the go-ahead runs after Ferguson Jenkins had balked home the tying run in a six-run sixth inning that enabled Cleveland to defeat the Red Sox, 6-5, for their first victory of the season.

The Indians were trailing, 4-0, entering the sixth but tagged Jenkins for five hits and also collected two walks while sending the right-hander to his second straight loss with his new club.



Associated Press.

White Sox second baseman Jack Broammer attempts to throw to first while falling after bobbling grounder by Twins' Larry Hisle. Throw was late and an error was ruled.

Messersmith Is Missed by Dodgers

"The only thing I question is whether he can be as happy and proud in the Atlanta coveralls as he was in the Dodger uniform."
—Coach Tommy Lasorda.

By Ross Newhan

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—The Dodgers were talking about Andy Messersmith and, for the first time the other day, they could officially use the past tense.

The signing of the free agent pitcher by the Atlanta Braves erased what remained of the clubhouse hopes that Messersmith would return to the Dodgers.

Some Los Angeles players still harbored high hopes. Others had convinced themselves that there wasn't a chance. Virtually all are willing to concede that their job is tougher without Messersmith, that it puts that much more pressure on the pitchers.

"Hell," Joe Ferguson said, "we all hoped he'd be back. You don't lose a pitcher of his caliber without feeling it.

Legal Structure

"I just hope that the club didn't make a mistake, that the club didn't cut off its nose to spite its face. What Andy did was proved to be within the legal structure of the game. He was trying to prove a point, not make a personal affront at the Dodgers. I don't know what the Dodgers offered but I have the feeling that if they had been willing to make an offer somewhere between what they did and what Andy signed for, he'd have returned to us."

Said catcher Steve Yeager:

"You lose a Messersmith and it puts a dent in your staff. It puts that much more pressure on the rest of your staff. I don't begrudge Andy grabbing for what he can get but I don't believe anyone is worth that kind of money. I personally hope we feed him his lunch every time we face him."

Said Ron Cey:

"Off the bat, we have to find the 19 wins that Andy gave us. I think the capability is there but it's still asking a lot. I tried to be optimistic about the possibility of his coming back but realistically I knew he wouldn't. If he hadn't come to terms before he became a free agent, he wasn't going to after he had. I wish him luck. I'd love to have him back."

Quality Seen

Said Steve Garvey:

"If you're talking about losing a Messersmith off what is just a four-man staff, that's trouble. But we have quality nine-deep and I see no reason why we shouldn't have a great staff. Personally I haven't even been thinking of Messersmith because I realized there's too much pride in the front office to make him an offer that would overwhelm him. It's part of the game and now there's going to be more of it each year."

Said Burt Hooton:

"We could have won with him and we can without him. I would have welcomed his presence but what we can't do is let his absence bother us. What we've got is good enough."

What Hooton displayed last season was good enough for an 18-7 record, a 2.31 ERA and 12 straight victories, breaking the Dodger record for starting pitchers shared by Sandy Koufax and Don Drysdale.

© Los Angeles Times.

At Hollywood Park:

Derby Possibles Compete Saturday

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—The only West Coast possibilities for the Kentucky Derby will be part of a nine-horse field in Saturday's $200,000-added Hollywood Derby at Hollywood Park in the Los Angeles suburb of Inglewood.

The two serious ones are Telly's Pop, famous because it is half-owned by Telly Savalas, the actor, and An Act, owned by a syndicate headed by Albert Yank. Four others in Saturday's field are eligible for the run for the roses, but they are unlikely to make the trip.

Telly's Pop won the recent California Derby handily, while An Act was fourth in the only one of five starts that he has failed to win.

But in the Santa Anita Derby last month, it was An Act in front all the way, with Telly's Pop fifth. So this is the rubber match between them, and it is quite possible that neither will head eastward if nothing striking is achieved in the race.

The four other Kentucky Derby eligibles are Mrs. Connie Ring's Crystal Water, Mrs. June Sitton's June's Blazer, Harbor View Farms' Life's Hope and Daniel Schwartz's Dr. Krohn.

Two other 3-year-olds, not eligible for Louisville, are very much in the running for West Coast honors and for this particular race. One is Double Discount, who was second to An Act at Santa Anita by only a neck; the other is Classy Surgeon, second to Telly's Pop in the California Derby. Gaelic Christian rounds out the field.

Financial Bind

The story of Telly's Pop has been told many times, but it continues to fascinate the Hollywood community. Howard Koch, the prominent movie producer, had owned horses trained by Mel Stute in the past. Finding himself in a financial bind, Stute asked Koch to put up $6,000 to buy this grandson of Bold Ruler. The horse's parents, Bold Combatant and Count Us Mary, were not considered to be of outstanding lineage.

Koch put up the money, and then looked for a friend to take a half share. He approached Walter Matthau, the actor, who has been known to have great interest in sports, and to guess wrong frequently on the outcome of sports events. Matthau guessed wrong again: He said no.

Koch then turned to Savalas, who said yes. The $6,000 investment by the two has already produced $349,870 in winnings for six victories in nine starts. The Santa Anita Derby was the only time he ran out of the money. But there cannot be any income other than winnings, because Telly's Pop had to be gelded before he would train.

An Act has winnings of $140,050, and will be ridden by Lafitte Pincay. Bill Shoemaker will race aboard Crystal Water. Telly's Pop has his usual rider, Francisco Mena, in Saturday's mile-and-an-eighth contest, a furlong longer than the first two events of what they call the California Golden Triple.

NHL I ...ers Are Hurting In Playoff Series With Sabres

By Robin Herman

NEW YORK, April 15 (NYT).—When a man who had suffered a concussion barely an hour and a half earlier is the best replacement for a teammate whose injured finger and jammed knee impairs his face-off abilities, a team can be said to be hurting.

Such was the situation for the New York Islanders Tuesday night in Buffalo Auditorium during the overtime period of their second playoff game against the Buffalo Sabres.

Tonight the Islanders skate on home ice after dropping the first two games of their Stanley Cup quarterfinal series in Buffalo, 5-3 and 3-2. Andre St. Laurent will slip a taped finger into his glove with no complaints, but Jude Drouin, the victim of a first-period collision Tuesday night, is only a probable starter this evening. Ed Westfall, who broke a bone in his foot while stopping a first-period shot Tuesday, is "doubtful."

On the strength of his solid goaltending the other night, Bill Smith is Al Arbour's likely choice to start in the Islander net. In four seasons, the Sabres have never lost in Nassau Coliseum.

Before the Islanders began their best-of-seven-game series with Buffalo, Westfall was marveling at the young team's health.

"Our injury record and conditioning is the best in the league," the captain said. "Yet our style is more aggressive than most teams."

Luck as a Factor

But Westfall neglected to mention luck as a factor, and in one aggressive game the Islanders' luck ran out. Westfall can blame Jocelyn Guevremont, the big Sabre defenseman who sent a flat shot into Westfall's skate during a Buffalo power play. Westfall did not return for the second and third periods.

"It's up to me whether I play," Westfall said yesterday from his Long Island home. "I'm a maybe now. The thing is to get the swelling down so I can put on my skates; I broke a bone in my foot but it's not a major thing."

Without the support of his two "old pro" linemates in the third period Tuesday night, J. P. Parise felt an added weight of responsibility as the team's oldest member through attrition.

The Islanders were behind, 2-0, when a power-play goal by Denis Potvin gave them hope. Arbour sent Parise on the ice with some of the night's most aggressive young players, and when St. Laurent popped a puck loose from a Buffalo defenseman, Parise twirled it in with a backhander to force the game into overtime.

In the extra session, Don Luce, who centers the Sabres' most deceptively dangerous line, cleared a puck out of the corner to Danny Gare. As luck would have it, the puck hit the 21-year-old Gare in the chest and bounced in at 14:04 of overtime. It was the Sabres' third overtime game in four contests and they had won all three. Gare had scored two of the overtime goals and Luce had made the other one. Going back to last spring, the Sabres had won six consecutive overtime games.

Austrians Sweep Two Ski Events In Sicily Meeting

CATANIA, Sicily, April 15 (UPI).—Hubert Berchtold won the men's giant slalom in the Etna six-day international skiing contest today to give Austria a sweep of the first two events.

Berchtold, 25, skied the two runs down the 504-meter course in a total of 3 minutes, 12.07 seconds for an edge of less than a tenth of a second over Switzerland's Christian Hemmi in 3:12.16. Erwin Stricker of Italy was third in 3:12.38.

The first-run leader, Bruno Nockler of Italy, missed a gate on the second run.

Seventeen-year-old Maria Schlechter won an upset for Austria in the women's giant slalom, which opened the meet Wednesday. The women will compete Friday in a slalom.

Dutch Cyclist Wins

VERVIERS, Belgium, April 15 (UPI).—Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands won the Fleche Wallonne cycling race today.

Hull Propels Winnipeg in WHA Playoff

EDMONTON, Alberta, April 15 (UPI).—Bobby Hull scored on a blistering slapshot midway in the third period last night to propel the Winnipeg Jets to a 3-2 victory over the Edmonton Oilers in World Hockey Association playoff action.

The victory gave the Jets a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven Canadian Division semifinals. The next game is scheduled here tomorrow night.

Edmonton goalie Dave Dryden got a piece of Hull's 20-foot shot, but the puck had sufficient momentum to trickle into the net. It was Hull's third goal of the playoffs.

Peter Sullivan and Anders Hedberg fired first-period goals to put the Jets ahead 2-0, but the Oilers bounced back in the second period on tallies by Bob MacAneeley and Ken Baird.

Cowboys 3, Nordiques 2

At Calgary, Lynn Powis scored two goals to lead the Cowboys to a 3-2 victory over Quebec. The Cowboys now lead the best-of-seven semifinal, 3-0, with the fourth game here tomorrow night.

The game was calm compared to Sunday's brawl in Quebec City, as referee Ron Harris clamped down at every move and issued nine minor penalties to Quebec and seven to Calgary.

Powis scored the lone goal of the first period and gave Calgary a 2-0 lead at 16:14 of the second. Thirty-five seconds later, Real Cloutier connected for Quebec. Bernie Lukowich scored what proved to be the winner at 6:55 of the final period.

Brawl Consequences

WINNIPEG, April 15 (UPI).—The World Hockey Association board of governors came down hard on officials and players of the Quebec and Calgary clubs for their brawl Sunday night.

After a seven-hour executive meeting here, the Board of Governors announced:

- WHA Vice-President Bud Poile has tendered his resignation.
- The Calgary Cowboys and Quebec Nordiques have been fined $25,000.
- Calgary coach Joe Crozier has been suspended indefinitely.
- Calgary left-winger Rick Jodzio has been suspended indefinitely.
- Quebec's Gordie Gallant has been suspended for the season.
- Quebec coach Jean-Guy Gendron has been suspended for one game.
- Calgary captain Danny Lawson has been suspended for one game.

Wednesday's Games

Calgary 3, Quebec 2 (Powis 2, Lukowich; Roganson, Cloutier). Calgary leads best-of-7 series, 3-0.

Winnipeg 3, Edmonton 2 (Hedberg, Sullivan, Hull; B. MacAneeley, Baird). Winnipeg leads series, 3-0.

Thursday

r, Stargell Hit Homers irates Defeat Cardinals

RGH, April 15 (UPI). and Willie Stargell four seventh-inning back-to-back homers ower the Pittsburgh 9-3 victory over the ardinals.

homer, a three-run d last year's reliever Al Hrabosky. Stargell th his homer to al- entical spot in right-

er, making his first season, gave up four nnings for the victory, fourth in a row.

es jumped on starter lothen, scoring their ns in the first inning s, one walk and an ftfielder Mike Ander- e Parker and Frank gled in two runs each Sanguillen singled in

imals took advantage first-inning wildness, o runs on Hector e. Reggie Smith added pty homer in the sixth.

s 8, Phillies 5

real, Tim Foli hit a ouble and Mike Jor- led a two-run homer xpos defeated Phila- 5.

ouble was the high- six-run fourth inning el. Jorgensen started it against losing pitcher and Larry Parrish and er followed with sin- the score at 1-1. Nate ingle put Montreal in and Pete MacKanin with a double, scoring the Expos chased Kaat game with a 3-1 lead. ed two more runs with

League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
	3	1	.750	—
	2	1	.667	1/2
	1	1	.500	1
	2	3	.400	1 1/2
	2	3	.400	1 1/2
	1	2	.333	1 1/2

Western Division

	5	1	.833	—
	2	1	.667	1 1/2
	3	3	.500	2
	2	3	.400	2 1/2
	1	2	.333	2 1/2
	1	4	.200	3 1/2

Wednesday's Games

6, Chicago 3.
6, Boston 5.
7, Kansas City 6.
Oakland 2.

Thursday's Games

at Kansas City, n.
11, Minnesota 4.
at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
	3	0	1.000	—
	4	1	.800	—
	2	3	.400	2
a	1	2	.333	2
	1	3	.250	2 1/2
	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Western Division

	4	0	1.000	—
	3	2	.600	1 1/2
	2	2	.500	2
	3	3	.500	2
Loco	3	3	.400	2 1/2
s	0	4	.000	4

Wednesday's Games

bia 8, Montreal 2.
6, New York 5.
s, San Francisco 3.
go 3, Los Angeles 1.

Thursday's Games

gh 9, St. Louis 7.
k at Chicago.
ti at Atlanta
l 8, Philadelphia 5.

Ex-Nets Players Star in Triumph For ABA Spurs

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 15 (UPI).—Former Nets players Larry Kenon, Mike Gale and Billy Paultz came back to haunt New York last night, combining for 68 points and 32 rebounds to lead San Antonio to a 111-103 American Basketball Association playoff victory.

The triumph gave the Spurs a 2-1 edge in the best-of-seven series with the next game scheduled in San Antonio Sunday.

Kenon scored 28 points and took 16 rebounds. Gale had 22 points and 11 assists and Paultz got 18 points and grabbed 14 rebounds. George Gervin had 17 points and Allan Bristow contributed 10 for the winners.

Kenon, Gale and Paultz came to San Antonio last summer in a trade that sent three former Spurs to New York.

The Nets took a 31-21 first-quarter lead, but the Spurs cut it to 53-48 at halftime. San Antonio pared the margin further after the half and went ahead to stay on a 15-foot jumper by Kenon with five seconds left in the third period.

San Antonio built the lead to 16 points on four occasions in the fourth quarter behind a 15-point output from Kenon and held off three New York rallies for the victory.

Julius Erving led the Nets with 31 points. Brian Taylor had 20, Rich Jones 17 and Al Skinner 12.

Wednesday's Game

San Antonio 111, New York 103 (Kenon 28, Gale 22, Erving 31, Taylor 20) San Antonio leads best-of-7 series, 2-1.

Safari Rally Begins

NAIROBI, Kenya, April 15 (AP).—The 24th annual Safari Rally, the world's toughest driving contest, got under way today, with 664 competitorsc, the fewest in 15 years.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ria	000	205	010	8	9	1
	000	001	004	2	6	4
(1-0) and Boone; Rogers, (5), Stanhouse (8) and Carlogers (0-2).						
s	200	012	000	5	10	0
	000	021	30x	6	9	1
Apodaca (5), Webb (7), Sand Grote; Burris, Dettorelitz (7), Garman (8) and Hrndley (7). W—Schultz —Webb (0-1). HR—Monday ngman (2d).						
nelsco	000	002	010	3	9	2
	000	010	00x	5	8	2
ll, Heaverlo (6), Minton (7) er; Dierker, Sosa (7), Hardy Jutze. W—Dierker (1-1). L— (0-1).						
go	020	000	010	3	12	0
ises	000	001	000	1	7	3
(2-0) and Kendall; Sutton, (8) and Yeager. L—Sutton 2—Winfield (2d), Torres (1st).						

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	000	000	020	2	6	5
Minnesota	010	140	00x	5	5	0
Wood (1-1) and Varney; Decker, Campbell (8) and Wynegar. W—Decker (1-1).						
Cleveland	000	006	000	6	10	0
Boston	002	300	10x	6	11	0
Ribby, Hood (4), Kern (7), Laroche (8) and Ashby; Jenkins, Moore (6) and Fisk. W—Hood (1-0). L—Jenkins (0-2).						
Oakland	000	010	001	2	6	1
Texas	000	020	11x	4	8	1
Blue, Fingers (8) and Tenace; Perry (2-0) and Ellis. L—Blue (1-1).						
California	020	010	003	7	11	1
Kansas City	002	000	010	6	12	0
Tanana, Hartzell (3), Monge (5), Drago (8), Brewer (8) and Herrmann; Leonard, McClure (7), Pattin (8). W—Monge (1-0). L—Pattin (0-1). HR—Herrmann (1st and 2d), McRae (1st).						

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Observer

Cheesy Times Square

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—For 18 months I have studied the depravities of Times Square. They are extensive, as everyone has reported, but what everyone has generally overlooked is how inferior, how banal, how lower-class they are. Compared to the depravities of Paris, London and Southern California, which I have also studied, Times Square's are decidedly bottom-drawer. It is a pity the word "cheesy" has disappeared from American slang, because there is no other that so adequately describes the depravities of Times Square. Its depravities are the cheesiest I have ever encountered.



Baker

This, I believe, is why so many otherwise sensible people are turned into raving moralists when exposed to Times Square. It is not because they are really offended by depravity; it is because the overpowering ugliness of the depravity there offends their sense of taste.

* * *

George Will, a vastly civilized writer for The Washington Post, passed through not so long ago and wrote a dismayed column about it which intimated that the place foreshadowed the fall of civilization. He had seen the Eighth Avenue flesh salesmen, the narcotics vendors and the peep-show creeps, I gather, and had seen "Snuff," a piece of bush-league Grand Guignol purporting to entertain with filmed autopsies on living bodies, and had been overwhelmed by the vulgarity of it all. As every person of refinement must naturally be.

I do not know Will's attitude on depravity as a fact of society, but most Americans seem able to temper their distaste for it in proportion to the amount of elegance in which it is conducted. The general rule seems to be that depravity, to be socially acceptable, must have class.

* * *

Generations of Americans have gone off to Paris in search of the aesthetically ultimate offense to Puritan sensitivity, and if they have usually been disappointed one would never guess it from the amount of winking and leering that goes on when they come home.

By any precise definition, Washington is a city of advanced depravity. There one meets and dines with the truly great killers of the age, but only the quirkily fastidious are offended, for the killers are urbane and learned gentlemen who discuss their work with wit and charm and know which tool to use on the escargots.

On New York's East Side one occasionally meets a person so palpably evil as to be fascinatingly irresistible. There is a smell of power and danger on these people, and one may be horrified, exhilarated, disgusted or mesmerized by the awful possibilities they suggest, but never simply depressed.

* * *

Depression comes in the presence of depravity that makes no pretense about itself, a kind of depravity that says, "You and I, we are base, ugly, tasteless, cruel and beastly; let's admit it and have a good wallow."

This is how Times Square speaks. And not only Times Square. Few cities in the country lack similar amenities. Pornography, prostitution, massage parlors, hardcore movies, narcotics dealers—all seem to be inescapable and permanent results of an enlightened view of liberty which has expanded the American's right to choose his own method of shaping a life.

Granted such freedom, it was probably inevitable that many of us would yield to the worst instincts, and many do, and not only in New York. Most cities, however, are able to keep the evidence out of the center of town. Under a rock, as it were. In New York, a concatenation of economics, shifting real-estate values and subway lines has worked to turn the rock over and put the show on display in the middle of town.

* * *

What used to be called "the Crossroads of the World" is now a sprawling testament to the dreariness which liberty can produce when it permits people with no taste whatever to enjoy the same right to depravity as the elegant classes.

The case against Times Square, then, is not that it is depraved, but that its depravity is so common, so low, so ugly, so vulgar, and because of all these things, so unutterably depressing. Of all the world's great centers of depravity, Times Square is the slum.

The incessant talk about cleaning it out is meaningless, as the Civil Liberties Union notes, unless City Hall is prepared to abrogate the Constitution, which grants the tasteless of the earth equal rights with the elegant in the pursuit of depravity.

Libertarians may resent the elitist tone of all this and insist, with their usual passion for uplift at any cost, that vulgarity must be permitted full expression. Of course it must, but does its expression have to be so leaden?

U.S. to Change Clocks

WASHINGTON, April 15 (Reuters).—The United States will move clocks ahead by one hour on April 25 at the start of daylight saving time, which will end Oct. 31.

Plain Mr. Moore Plus Initials

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP).—"I prefer plain Mr. Moore," said Henry Moore, the sculptor, who is Henry Moore OM, CH, but might have been Sir Henry. The fault is not the British crown's. When the knighthood first was offered him 20 years ago, it took Mr. Moore two days to write his letter of refusal.

"I didn't want to be rude," he said, "but titles change one's name and one's opinion of oneself. The initials aren't so bad. No one comprehends them."

The OM stands for Order of Merit, a decoration never granted to more than 24 living and distinguished persons. The CH means Companion of Honor, and there are only 50.

"Both are really rather chic," said Sir Peter Ramsbotham, who is Britain's ambassador in Washington. "If I had either one, I could expire with pleasure."

Earlier at a luncheon at the British Embassy, Sir Peter had arisen and toasted Mr. Moore as "Britain's greatest sculptor." Mr. Moore said thank you, adding, "It is marvelous to be here in the sunshine."

"That's the longest speech I've ever heard him give," said Al Lerner, the director of the Hirshhorn on the Mall, a museum that possesses a dozen Moore works.

Now in his mid-70s, Henry Moore, like so many of his countrymen, has known his share of shadows. Born a miner's son, gassed in World War I, bombed out in World War II (he spent much of that conflict underground in London, sketching in the subway), he is known for his massive monumental works of humped and faceless figures. His weighty works evoke a subdued sensuality, a patient persevering and a sort of 1940s angst.

His newer works, however, are considerably happier. Eighty of his recent prints are now on exhibition at the Phillips Collection here, and some would make you smile. "The sheepiness of his sheep," observed Sir Peter, "must be seen to be believed."

Mr. Moore resides in Hoglands, an Elizabethan house in a village called Much Hadham. "The pig had something to do with it," he explained. "'Hog,' of course, and 'had ham.' The 'much' means much. There's a Little Hadham, too."

At lunch, Joe Hirshhorn was among the guests, as were Marvin Sadik of the National Portrait Gallery, S. Dillon Repley of the Smithsonian Institution, Roy Slade of the Corcoran Gallery, and Laughlin Phillips of the Phillips Gallery. Gordon Bunshaft, the architect who designed the Hirshhorn, was sitting in the sunshine with a book of Mr. Moore's before him, stroking, with apparent pleasure, the costly, glossy plates.

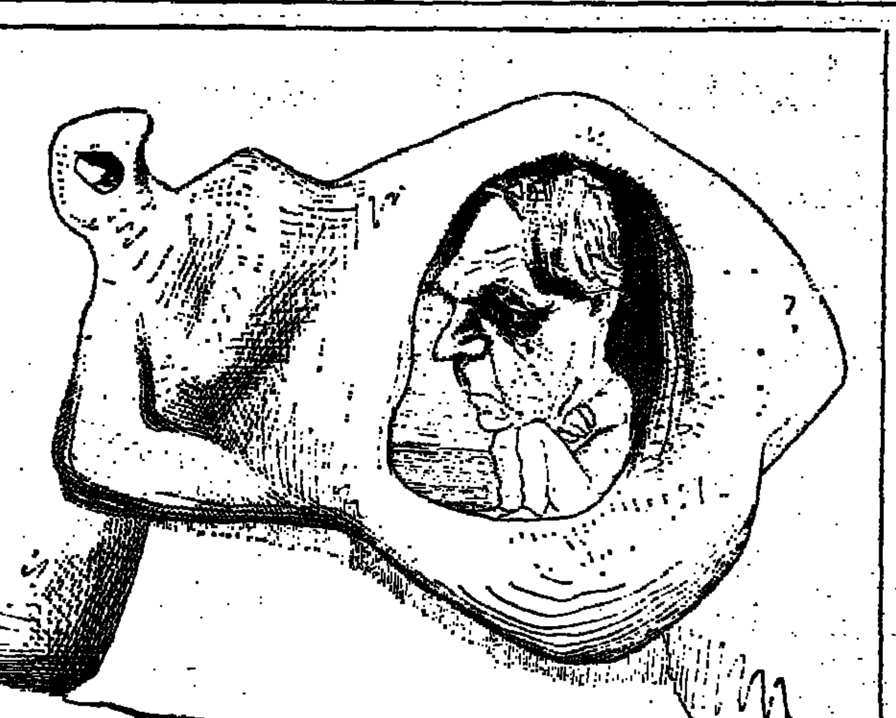
"That one," said the sculptor, pointing at a photograph, "is going off to Switzerland, to all the gnomes of Zurich." He smiled at the thought.

Mr. Moore's hair is white, his stature slighter than his heavy sculptures would lead one to expect. He seems a modest man.

"A good Moore nowadays would cost a lot of money," said Al Lerner. "Say, $250,000."

For a moment Mr. Moore sat quietly, his head back and his eyes closed soaking up the sun.

At the end of lunch, William Slayton of the American Institute of Architects presented Mr. Moore with the Fine Arts Medal of the AIA.



(C) David Levine, New York Review/Opera Mundi.

Re-Examining Good Friday Liturgy for Anti-Semitism

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK (NYT).—A portion of Roman Catholic liturgy for Good Friday that was apparently overlooked in recent efforts to remove bias against Jews from the ritual is becoming a subject of growing concern by those who believe it contains the seeds of anti-Semitism.

Called the "Improperia," or "Reproaches," the portion is an ancient hymn meant to be sung during the "veneration of the cross." It consists of words of rebuke against people whose identity is clearly the Jews. The words are imputed to Jesus, though no portion of the hymn is taken from the Bible.

Until 1970, when the English translation of liturgy became available, the hymn was rendered in Latin and its implications were generally not understood.

Meanwhile, other sections of the Good Friday liturgy, including the "Prayer for the Jews" that contained a reference to "perfidious Jewry," were revised to expunge abuses.

Some are questioning the continued use of the "Improperia" on the basis that it fails to conform to a set of guidelines on Catholic-Jewish relations issued in January, 1975, by the Vatican. Part of that document requires that the church evaluate the liturgy for possible anti-Jewish inferences.

"I certainly think that would be a good reason to look at this," said Bishop James Rausch, general secretary of the U.S. Conference of Bishops. "If it is found offensive, I think consideration should be given to excluding it."

The bishop's liturgical commission has discussed making modifications or eliminating the hymn altogether, but no official action has been taken on a recommendation to the full American hierarchy.

Portions of the "Improperia" read as follows:

"I led you out of Egypt, from slavery to freedom,
But you led your Savior to the Cross.
My people, what have I done to you?
How have I offended you?
Answer me!
I gave you a royal scepter, but you gave me a crown of thorns."

The reproaches incorporate elements of forms used by both the Jewish prophets and images of the Passover tradition.

Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, director of interreligious affairs for the American Jewish Committee, said that a study of the hymn by a Jewish scholar for the late Augustin Cardinal Bea in 1963 showed that portions of the text were attempts to take the Passover "dayenu" of thanks and turn its message against Jews.

"It reflects some of the worst features of the Christian-Jewish polemic in the first four centuries," Rabbi Tanenbaum said. He added that the study for Cardinal Bea was a prelude to the church's effort to inquire of Jews what portions of ritual caused greatest offense.

The second Vatican Council, in session at the time, inaugurated a new era of the church's relations with Judaism in 1965 by issuing "Nostra Aetate" ("In Our Time") that roundly condemned anti-Semitism and all efforts to place blame on "all Jews then living, without distinction, nor upon Jews today" for the death of Christ.

The 1975 guidelines were intended to implement the themes of the Vatican II statement and placed emphasis on examining liturgy for their possible adverse effects on Jews.

The Rev. Frederick McMannus, dean of the graduate school at Catholic University in Washington and a specialist in liturgy, said that the prayer with the reference to "perfidious Jewry," since revised to the satisfaction of most members of the Jewish committee, had been a matter of utmost concern since it was mandatory and part of the liturgy that all parishioners were expected to focus upon.

By comparison, Mr. McMannus said, the "Improperia" had a lower liturgical status and was "quite expendable." He added that he did not believe the hymn was widely used, but that it does usually appear in the missalettes provided to parishioners to use during the liturgy.

Several reasons were given for the apparently inadvertent lack of attention to the "Improperia." One was apathy. Another was the feeling that the section was not acutely important. Still another was the impression that the improved climate of interfaith relations had taken care of most major problems.

PEOPLE: *Prince Charles Find[s] Women's Lib 'Idiot[ic]'*

Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, said Wednesday that women's libbers are "idiotic" and that he is opposed to divorce. In an interview with Good Housekeeping magazine, he said, "Those idiotic women who go around telling all the other women to think the way they do—basically, I think because they want to be men—are, to my mind, totally wrong. I think a lot of women forget that bringing up children is one of the greatest responsibilities that any woman can have." Charles, who says he's not thinking of getting married, went on to say, "I do have to consider marriage a bit more carefully, particularly because whoever it is that I marry, I hope I shall be married to for the rest of my life. In my position, the last thing I could possibly consider is getting divorced."

* * *

Hiroo Onoda, 53, the Japanese soldier who hid for 30 years in the Philippine jungle after World War II, has married Machie Onuki, 38, in Campo Grande, Brazil. Onoda now lives in Brazil.

* * *

Of the sextuplets born Wednesday in Newcastle, England, to Christine Price, 30, wife of a teacher, three had died by Thursday. The other girl and two boys were having breathing difficulties, doctors said. The six babies were delivered two months prematurely by Caesarian section. Mrs. Price had been taking a fertility drug. "I'll be very surprised if they all (the remaining three) survive," said Dr. Ralph Cassie, one of the team that delivered the babies.

* * *

Madame Claude, whose real name is Fernande Grudet, given a year's suspended jail sentence and fined 10,000 francs last fall for her activities as head of a call-girl ring, has been fined 12,000 francs by the French tax authorities. She also got another year's suspended jail sentence. The Ministry of Finance said that she had "dissimulated" a profit of 3.7 million francs earned over a period of three years.

* * *

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., authorized the use of congressional facilities "about 30 times over the past five years" for his wife's Washington, D.C., sightseeing business, an aide said Wednesday. But Proxmire stopped the practice six months ago after complaints to the Senate Ethics Committee from a woman who runs a competing firm, Proxmire's administrative assistant, Howard Shuman, said members of Congress routinely make rooms and other facilities available to out-of-town groups. Mrs. Proxmire, who runs Washington Whirl Around, now has to seek permission for use of space from a congressman other than her husband. Candis Ray, who runs the competing convention business, had told the Senate committee: "The rest of us may as well go out of business. I can't compete with all that congressional glitter. I don't have a chance with [a] wife."

* * *

Since Dwight Chapin [was con]victed two years ago [for in]volvement in the Wa[tergate af]fair, he has been on [W. Clement] Stone's payroll—at $45[,000]. Stone, the Chicago ins[urance ex]ecutive who donated [a mil]lion to former Preside[nt] Nixon, said, "We hav[e a long-]term contract with him[.] He is a man of outstan[ding char]acter and ability. He [made] a lot of money for us [in] companies that were los[ing] and turned them arou[nd with his] brain." Chapin, Nixo[n's] appointments secretary[, was re]leased from prison Ap[ril ... after] eight months in jail.

* * *

Frank Sinatra once [offered] his services to the CIA[, according] to a report in the Bos[ton ...]. CIA director George Bu[sh's broth]er, Jonathan, was quot[ed as say]ing that Sinatra had [made the] offer in a phone ca[ll to his] brother. "Sinatra said [he was al]ways flying around the [world] meeting with people lik[e the Shah] of Iran and the royal [family of] Great Britain," Jonat[han] reportedly said. "He e[xplained that] time and again that h[e] were available and that[...] ed to do his part for his [country."] George Bush made no [com]ment, according to the G[lobe, but] the CIA said, "Our stan[ce is that] the whereabouts of th[e director] or whom he sees is not [a matter] of record or public know[ledge."]

* * *

"Bill Bailey, Won't Y[ou Please] Come Home?" is not one [of Mrs.] Williams's favorite num[bers. She] used to be Mrs. Bill Bai[ley, is] 103 and living in Ced[ar] Rest Home near Jackso[n]. Mrs. Williams, who marri[ed Bailey] in 1902 and divorced hi[m ...] years after Hughie Can[non turn]ed out the song, is not [too] sensitive about the so[ng these] days. But for years, she [said,] it was humiliating—Can[non had] written it as a joke becau[se Bailey] did in fact spend more [time at] Deidrich's saloon in Jack[son than] he did at home. Mrs. [Williams] married a farmer after [leaving] Bailey. She once recalle[d Bailey] as a philanderer, sayin[g he was] my sweetheart, but he [was every]body else's too."

* * *

Charles Bannerman, e[xecutive] director of Mississippi A[ction for] Community Education an[d chair]man of the Delta Found[ation, is] the winner of the $10,000 John D. Rockefeller 3d Award. Bannerman's [...] MACE organization [provides] training and technical as[sistance] for rural, and mainly bla[ck] people in the delta re[gion of] Mississippi.

* * *

French tightrope walker[s Phi]lipe Petit, 26, and Henri Re[...] 45, have asked permission [to walk] across Niagara Falls and [the] River Gorge in September[. Petit is] the man who in 1974 w[alked a] tightrope stretched betwe[en the] twin towers of the World [Trade] Center in New York City.

—SAMUEL JUS[T]

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